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STATE CLERICAL FORCES TO GET MORE PAY SOON

New Law Providing for the Grading of Stenographers and Clerks Means That Many Will Get Immediate Raise

IN EFFECT ON DEC. 1

Method Is a Radical Departure From the Old Plan, but Is Expected to Prove More Impartial and Just to All Employees

Officials of state departments and commissions are grading their stenographers and clerks in three divisions, preparatory to the new law relating to the salaries of these employees which goes into effect Dec. 1.

In numerous cases the grading will allow an immediate increase of salary to some of the employees who have not had one recently or who were considered deserving of an increase at the present time. Probably a majority or more of the others will be entitled to a \$50 increase within the year following Dec. 1.

Dividing the stenographers and clerks in the state's employ, with a few exceptions, into three grades, the new law provides for minimum and maximum salaries in the two lower grades, allows an automatic increase in salary of \$50 annually until the maximum for the grade is reached and requires the Governor and executive council to fix the salaries of those in the highest or third grade.

Old Plan Unjust

Increases of salary have been made in similar manner. The result has been that some employees have had their salary advanced rapidly, others gradually and others have had to wait for long periods before getting increases. It was found on investigation that in many cases there was a wide difference in the salaries received by stenographers and clerks of about the same ability working in different departments and engaged in work of the same nature.

The new law was enacted on recommendation of the civil service commission and is considered a radical departure from the prevailing method of fixing and raising salaries. It is expected to prove more impartial and just to the employees, to relieve officials of the work of fixing salaries of new employees and attending to all raises in salaries, to remove considerable friction between officials and employees and to tend toward economy and efficiency.

Classified by Grades

Provision is made in the new salary act for classifying in three grades all the stenographers and clerks in the service of state boards, commissions and departments whose salaries are not already fixed by some state statute. There are to be different salaries within each grade according to the fitness and experience of the stenographer or clerk. These salaries will be increased \$50 annually until the maximum salary for the respective grades is reached.

Stenographers who take positions that will bring them into grade one start at a salary of \$600 per annum. This is increased by yearly increments of \$50 until a salary of \$750 is reached. If the department head considers that further increase is warranted the salary may be raised at his discretion until the maximum of \$850 for grade one is reached.

In a similar way, clerks in grade one start at \$500 per annum and have raises of \$50 annually until the \$750 mark is reached and on recommendation of the department head may be advanced to \$850 annually, the maximum.

In grade two, both stenographers and clerks begin at \$750 and are entitled to annual raises of \$50 until they get a salary of \$900. This may be increased by two additional raises at the discretion of the department head until it reaches a maximum of \$1000.

Salaries More Than \$1000

Grade three is apparently intended to include stenographers and clerks whose salaries are more than \$1000. It is provided that the yearly salary of persons employed in this grade after the act takes effect shall be fixed by the Governor and council.

Those who are classed in grade two may, on recommendation of the head of their department and on approval of the Governor and council, receive a salary of more than the \$1000 maximum of grade two and thereby enter grade three. No limit is set to the size of salaries that may be allowed in grade three.

While the employee is entitled to the raise of \$50, it is provided that this shall not be given "unless the conduct of the stenographer or clerk has been in all respects satisfactory." The department head is instructed to certify to the state auditor whether the salary raise in the case of each individual should be allowed.

Promotions from one grade to a higher are to be made only "for positive merit" and after a certificate signed by the department head.

(Continued on page five, column two)

STATE CLUBWOMEN PREPARE TO HOLD ART CONFERENCE

Museum Officials Will Speak and Annual Reports Are to Be Given in New Lecture Hall

Activities of women in the various branches of art will be reported upon at the annual conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs art department in the new lecture hall, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Dec. 3. Representatives of women's clubs throughout the commonwealth are to attend.

Two sessions will be held. At the meeting in the morning Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum, will tender a greeting to the delegates, and an address on "Pleasure in Pictures," illustrated with lantern slides will be given by Rossiter Howard of Paris.

At the afternoon session Huger Elliott, supervisor of educational work in the museum, will speak on "A Plea for the Minor Arts" and illustrate his subject with objects from the museum collection. A luncheon is to be served in the restaurant of the museum.

DEVONIAN BACK TO CARRY MORE HORSES ABROAD

Leyland Liner Arrives With List of 36 Cabin Passengers to This Port From Liverpool

After landing more than 1100 horses in England for the British government, taken on board on her last outgoing trip at Halifax, N. S., the Leyland liner Devonian, Capt. A. W. V. Trant, reached port today. She brought 36 cabin passengers from Liverpool. The steamer will proceed from here to Halifax to take shipment of horses abroad. The British government sent F. C. Golden and son and J. Peden of London back on the liner to take charge of the horses on this trip. They will oversee the care given the horses by about 100 grooms that will sign on here for the passage.

Miss Alice W. Winslow, of the teaching staff of the Framingham state normal school, and her sister Miss Isabelle F. Winslow, of the New York city public schools, who obtained a year's leave of absence for travel abroad, returned today after less than four months' absence. They toured England thoroughly, having been obliged to give up the idea of visiting the continent. Desiring to reach home in time for Thanksgiving, the sisters booked passage on the Devonian, instead of the Arabic, which is not scheduled to arrive until Thursday. The steamer was held a day longer than scheduled in order to get the horses off; at sea the liner was delayed another day. The sisters plan to spend several days in Roslindale visiting relatives.

Other cabin passengers included: Mrs. R. Brown and son of Boston, J. F. Dunlop who is going to Galveston, James Macaulay going to Manchester, N. H., and W. T. Leach of Montreal. Also on the vessel were 28 of the horse grooms who went over on the liner. Many of the others, it is said, joined the British army.

COUNTING VOTES IN CARMEN'S PRIMARY

Ballots cast in the primary election for officers for the Boston Street Railway Carmen's Union are being counted today at the voting rooms in the old Franklin schoolhouse, Washington and Dover streets. Of the total of 9000 votes nearly two thirds had been cast when the polls closed at midnight last night. The final election will be held in the same place on Dec. 7.

EXPORT OF HERRING IS NOW PROHIBITED

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It was announced in the House of Commons today that the government has prohibited the export of herring.

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	Delude barge

STREET RAILWAY MERGER URGED AS NECESSITY

John N. Cole Before Service Board Tells Courage Needed to Make Traffic Facilities Equal to Present Demands

CITY MARKET CENTER

"North Terminal Cannot Stay Where It Is Forever," He Says, Also Hinting at Tunnel to Connect With South Station

Consolidation of steam railroads and street railways into a system to serve the present day widened needs of New England was advocated by John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston Development industrial board, today before the public service commission at its hearing on the proposed merger of the street railways in the metropolitan area. Representatives of Worcester, Lynn and Lawrence were also heard.

Mr. Cole first gave a brief outline of Boston's transportation needs. He said Boston was the market place of New England. He claimed that its connections with entire territory north, south, east and west, for many miles, embracing the activities of five states and involving the development of all cities and towns in those states, placed upon it a responsibility and obligation that could not be overlooked.

Within the past two months Mr. Cole declared the mayor of Boston had made the first step in the establishment of a public market to broaden the opportunities for the producers to reach the consumers. He believed that Boston held great possibilities as a distributing center. Its only need was development by rail. Concluding, he said:

"The North terminal cannot stay where it is forever. It is going to take courage for men to invest, and courage on the part of the people to turn their backs upon their era of lost confidence and help in having the North terminal move back into the edge of Medford, or somewhere on the Everett flats, with tunnels constructed that will carry their passengers quickly to the South station connection, and other tunnels constructed so that the suburban population may transfer quickly to such distributing centers as Postoffice square.

Courage Called a Need

"It will take courage in both factors in this present movement for a Greater Boston development to condemn property and look ahead to the construction of such a belt line railroad as will open up for this port contributing manufacturing service not equaled in the entire country and only hinted by a similar sort of development which took place when the 'central manufacturing district' so-called, of Chicago, took over the Chicago Junction railway and turned it from a mass of rusty rail to a hive of industrial activity, due to railroad facilities properly worked out in connection with the great railroad systems of the country.

"It will take courage to consolidate steam railroads and street railways which have been created in the past century for local purposes solely, into a system to serve modern needs of the present-day greater community of New England, but the individual little road and the individual big road have got to realize that the only possible efficient public service along transportation lines at the present day can be worked out in no other way than through such consolidation as makes one serve the other, and all combined serve the public.

State's Part Is Told

"Perhaps all the courage available will not be sufficient to lead private money into such investment as is necessary to clear up this situation. If not this, it will take courage for the state, which means all the people, to build these necessary big tunnels, to order these consolidations that must be made, to create a new service by such a coordination and cooperation as is necessary, and of themselves develop the city of (Continued on page seventeen, column four)



(Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York)

France's prime minister, Rene Kiviani (holding cane), who formed cabinet of ablest men in country

MEXICO FREE TO READJUST OWN AFFAIRS

Evacuation of Veracruz Taken to Mean That United States Wants to Exert No Pressure on Settlement of Issues

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Now that the American troops have been withdrawn from Mexico, the question naturally arises, What has the United States gained by the occupancy and the withdrawal?

The occupancy, of course, was due to the improper act of a Mexican army officer, and the dignity of the United States, as the matter is looked at here, demanded such action as was taken. Once in Veracruz, the American government determined to stay until it had made an end of the Huerta regime.

The troops, it is said, would have been withdrawn immediately following the banishment of General Huerta had there been a responsible government with which to take up the negotiations. And now, just as soon as there is the least semblance of such a government, the troops are removed.

This withdrawal is taken here to mean that the United States desires Mexico to settle its internal affairs in its own way, and without pressure from the outside.

Advices received this morning are to the effect that the general situation is good in Mexico City, so far as international affairs are concerned. It is believed that the arrangements now made will result in full protection to all foreigners in the national capital.

Unfortunately, this protection cannot be guaranteed to Mexican citizens, but as long as the civil war and its results touch only the Mexicans, there will be no ground for the interference of other nations.

This statement of the Mexican attitude bringing it down to date, represents so completely the view of public men in Washington as to give it much significance. The administration is unwilling to make any formal statement following the withdrawal of the troops from Veracruz, but what is said here comes from men who are in position to reflect its views when they so desire.

The impression continues to prevail that the civil war, if renewed on a general scale, will be of brief duration, and that peace will probably be restored to the entire country by the end of the winter months.

BRITISH AIRMEN REPORT ZEPPELIN RAID AS SUCCESS

LONDON, Nov. 23, 10 p. m.—The admiralty states that on Saturday three British airmen flew to the Zeppelin airship factory at Friedrichshafen and flying down in succession to close range under heavy fire threw bombs.

Squadron Commander Briggs was brought down and taken prisoner but Babington and Sippe, the remaining pilots, returned safely to French territory and report positively that all the bombs reached their objective and seriously damaged the factory.

The report concludes that the flight of 250 miles which penetrated 120 miles into Germany across a mountainous country in difficult conditions constitutes a fine feat of arms.

LONDON TELLS OF TAKING OF BASRAH IN PERSIAN GULF

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The secretary of state for India, referring to military operations at the head of the Persian gulf stated that Basrah was occupied Saturday by British naval and land forces, all the British in Basrah being reported safe.

Basrah is an important seaport and also the center of the date trade and occupation by the British forces is undoubtedly of the utmost importance. Basrah was to be the terminus of the Bagdad railway.

BRITISH DEFEATED IN EAST AFRICA ATTACK

LONDON, Nov. 23, 10 p. m.—It is officially announced that on Nov. 4 a British attack on the German railway terminus in German East Africa was repulsed after bayonet fighting. The British force returned to its base after unsuccessful operations, the loss being 795, including 141 British officers and men.

ECONOMY WILL BE KEYNOTE OF BUSY CONGRESS

Whether Appropriation Bills Can Be Kept Within Range Desired by President Wilson Is Questioned by Washington

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Monday, Dec. 7, the sixty-third Congress will meet for its final session. March 4, following, the Congress will come to an end. The session will embrace 75 working days, from which the 12 of the holiday recess must be deducted, leaving 63 working days, or exactly 10½ weeks—not a long time, considering the importance and the amount of the work on hand—from which it may easily be figured that the lawmakers will be very busy men from the opening of the session until its close.

Fortunately for the Democratic party, recently granted another two years of control, the so-called major propositions of the administration, the tariff, the currency and the trusts, are already embraced in new laws. While much remains that is important, perhaps none of it rises to the dignity of a paramount issue, which has opened the way for President Wilson to say that the approaching session is to be one of comparative quiet and repose. There will be no hurrying of business men to Washington to appear before committees or to the President. Important legislation touching them has been disposed of. Business is to have a rest, and Congress, at least for the coming session, is to busy itself with other matters.

Big Bills of the Session

The big bills of the session will be the annual supply bills, which furnish money for the conduct of the government. These bills will again exceed a billion dollars, notwithstanding the President's injunction to his cabinet to practice strict economy in their estimates. The United States is permanently a billion-dollar country, to quote a famous saying of Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and if proof of that statement is wanted it can be found in the inability of the Democratic party to live up to the economy plank of the Baltimore platform, which criticized the Republicans for alleged extravagance, and committed the Democrats to reduce expenditures in many glowing phrases. But when the time came to make up the appropriation bills, the Democrats found that they were not even able to keep the total down to the last total of the Republicans.

The Republicans, in the recent campaign, had some goddamned fun with their political opponents over this financial showing, and it probably will be a (Continued on page sixteen, column one)

YPRES SHELLING IS SEVERE SAYS ALLIES' REPORT

Paris Communique Announces Bombardments at Several Points Along the Front Including Rheims and Soissons

SOME CONTRADICTION

French Declare Repulse of German Attacks in the Argonne. While Latter Claim to Be Gaining Ground Constantly

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 23, 6 p. m.—An official communique states that Sunday was marked by severe cannonades, the Germans directing their fire particularly at Ypres where the belfry of the cathedral, the markets and many houses were set on fire. Elsewhere the Germans severely bombarded Soissons and Rheims while in Argonne they made several determined attacks which were repulsed.

Nov. 24, 10 a. m.—Like the previous day there were yesterday cannonades north of Soissons and near Rheims, whilst in the Argonne violent attacks without result were made by both sides.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, 7 p. m.—Headquarters report that fighting continues at Nieuport and Ypres. A small British squadron twice approached the coast but was driven off by the German artillery. In the Argonne the Germans are gaining ground gradually, taking one trench after another. The French points of support are being gradually seized and many prisoners taken while determined French reconnoitering attacks against German positions east of Moselle were defeated.

RUSSIA REPORTS REPULSING SEVERE GERMAN ATTACKS

Petrograd Despatch Says Kaiser's Forces Sent Out to Turn Their Left Wing Are Discovered

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—Headquarters state that the fighting continues between the Vistula and the Warta, being particularly fierce north of Lodz. On Sunday the Russians everywhere repulsed fierce attacks.

In the Wielun district fresh German forces entrusted with turning the Russian left wing were discovered. On the Czenstochowa-Cracow front there is no change but on Nov. 20 the Russians captured over 5000 Austrians.

BERLIN SAYS RESULT IN POLAND POSTPONED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 23, 7 p. m.—Headquarters report that the appearance in Poland of Russian reinforcements from Warsaw has postponed decision of the battle while east of Czenstochowa and northeast of Cracow the offensive of the German-Austro-Hungarian troops continued.

BRITISH DESTROY SUBMARINE; SAVE MOST OF CREW

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24, 9 a. m.—The admiralty announces the ramming of the German submarine U18 off the northern coast of Scotland yesterday. Before foundering the submarine appeared on the surface the crew on deck flying a white flag. The British destroyer Garry succeeded in rescuing three officers and 23 of the crew, one only not being saved. The German officers captured were Captain-Lieutenant Von Hennig, Lieutenant Neuberger and Marine Ober Ingenieur Springer.

BRITISH OCCUPY THE ISLAND OF HERM

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The island of Herm, the smallest of the channel islands, has been occupied by British troops. The crown had leased the island to the West Bank of Liegnitz, Ltd., Count Blucher, who married Princess Radziwill, is the present occupier. His son is a British subject and was educated in England.

BOMB IS DROPPED NEAR U. S. CONSULATE

WASHINGTON—A bomb dropped from a German airship exploded in front of the American consulate at Warsaw, Russia, breaking the glass in the windows of the office and killing and injuring persons who were in the street, according to an official despatch to the state department this afternoon.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

GERMAN PLAN OF EDUCATION IS ANALYZED

Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University Says System in Schools Subordinates Individual Judgment to Authority

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England.—Speaking at Leeds recently on the English and German educational methods and ideals, Prof. M. E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of the university of Leeds, said that the marked characteristic of the modern German temperament was admiration for power.

This had a noble side and an ignoble. It sprang from a sense of abounding strength, gained by political union and by joint action in great industrial and commercial affairs. It had been directed towards great projects of national achievement, by an elaborate system of skillful instruction in schools and colleges, by lavish yet prudent expenditure in equipment and research, by the discipline of military service, and by the deliberate inculcation of the sense of unhesitating duty to the commands of the state.

Directing Influences

All these directing influences, Professor Sadler insisted, had been concentrated in German education, whether in the primary or higher schools, in the technical colleges or the universities. The German educational system was an engine of perfect precision for producing a high average of intellectual attainment, quick emotional response to appeals made by authority, and the weakening of the independence and individual judgment which acted as a check in the bearings of the administrative machine. German education, he said, had deliberately subordinated individual judgment to authority. In the schools and universities the conclusions of authoritative knowledge were vested with an authority so majestic that few people were prepared to defy them.

Proceeding Professor Sadler said that unhesitating devotion to the state was thus the ideal of Prussia, and now of united Germany. Germans obeyed the state because they had been trained with matchless care to regard the interests of the state as paramount over individual interests.

Mainspring of Unity

The mainspring of the unity of Germany, Professor Sadler continued, at the present time was confidence in the state. If that mainspring were broken, there would follow, in his opinion, a dismay and demoralization as general as the present fervor of exalted national self-confidence. The sides of German life now prominent were, as their own shrewd critic Nietzsche perceived, full of seeds of decadence. The admirable qualities which German education possessed had been for the time obscured by an outbreak of passionate ambition in which self-sacrificing idealism was mixed up with envy, jealousy and moral blindness.

In the end, however, Professor Sadler added, when cleansed by humiliating defeat the nobler sides of German character and of German education would once more assert themselves and become as before, a stimulus to the world.

VISCOUNT BRYCE SAYS DOMINIONS ARE AS A UNIT

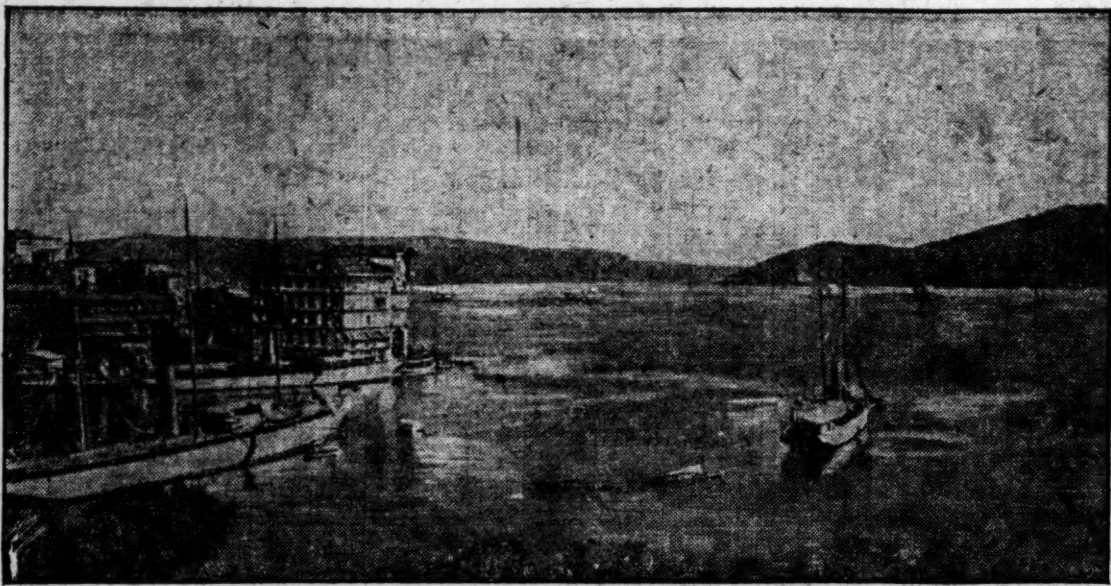
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at the University College recently, Viscount Bryce referred to a visit he had recently paid to the camps of the Canadian and Newfoundland contingents. He wished those present, he said, could have seen what splendid recruits Canada and Newfoundland had sent. No army in the world could boast of men more stalwart or with a more loyal devotion to the cause for which they had crossed the ocean. It was the colonial feeling that the whole empire must stand together and that a blow struck at any member of the empire would be a blow struck at every other part of the empire.

AUSTRALIA PRAISED FOR GIFT TO BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—With regard to Australia's gift to Belgium Mr. Asquith recently sent the following letter to Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia: "Mr. dear Sir George—I have to acknowledge with much gratitude the cheque for £100,000 which you have been good enough to hand to me. I esteem it a great honor to be the medium for transmitting to our gallant Belgian Allies, to alleviate the calamities which the war has brought upon their people, this magnificent expression of the goodwill and fellow-feeling of the Commonwealth of Australia.—Yours very sincerely, H. H. Asquith."



Therapia on the Bosphorus, summer resort of corps diplomatique—Black sea entrance in distance

TEWFIK PASHA LEAVES ENGLAND THANKING KING

Turkish Ambassador Expresses Gratitude for Welcome Accorded to Him by the Country

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—On leaving England on the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Ottoman empire, His Excellency Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, conveyed to Sir Edward Grey a message of farewell, in the course of which he said that at the moment of leaving English soil, where he had enjoyed generous hospitality, he begged Sir Edward Grey to be good enough to present very respectfully to His Majesty the King an expression of his, Tewfik Pasha's, most profound gratitude "for the very kind welcome with which I have been honored during the whole of the period of the mission which has accredited me to this country."

"I beg you," Tewfik Pasha added, "at the same time to believe that I retain a happy memory of the amicable relations which have existed between Your Excellency, your staff and myself, and which have made easy for me a task sufficiently heavy in difficult circumstances."

Tewfik Pasha and the embassy staff were conveyed in special carriages placed at their disposal by the government, to Folkestone, and a representative of the foreign office was present on the platform to take leave of His Excellency. A few days before Tewfik Pasha left London, Sir Louis Mallet, the British ambassador at Constantinople, had left the British embassy on the beautiful shores of the Bosphorus, on his way to Deleghatch en route for England.

REASONS FOR AUSTRO-GERMAN RETREAT TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—Commenting upon the recent retirement of the Austro-German forces in Russian Poland, the military correspondent of the Neue Wiener Tagblatt wrote as follows:

"Anxiety for the safety of Warsaw led the Russian general staff, with a view to forcing a decision, to concentrate all its available forces in the space between Ivangorod and Warsaw and to cross the Weichsel at various points."

"The German-Austro-Hungarian army had, therefore, to choose between giving battle in a region which had been selected by an enemy greatly superior in numbers, or withdrawing its troops, in order to compel the enemy to fight on ground more favorable to the allied army at a later date. It decided upon the latter course, before the main body on either side could join battle."

"The regrouping of the allied army in the Weichsel valley before engaging on a decisive battle was, in short, for high strategic and tactical reasons an absolute necessity. It pointed to a wise determination to hold out with the forces available until an energetic offensive became unavoidable and imperative."

SALVATION ARMY AIDS IN THE WORK OF BELGIAN RELIEF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON, England.—The Independence Belge has gratefully acknowledged the assistance which the Salvation Army is rendering to Belgium, both in the country itself and abroad.

Several hospitals and ambulances are being supported at the front by the Army, and a relief mission has been despatched to Belgium under the leadership of M. Cosandey, who distinguished with the relief work at Messina. In England the Salvation Army has placed many of its establishments at the disposal of the Belgian refugees, for whom it has organized a special department at its head offices in Queen Victoria street, whilst Belgian wounded are being received at the Salvation Army farm at Hadleigh, Essex. Relief work is also being done among the refugees in Holland, for the furtherance of which £400,000 has been contributed by Salvationists in America.

JAPANESE URGED TO HELP DEVELOP TRADE OF CHINA

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—In a recent article on the subject, the Jiji expresses the opinion that Japan's China trade, which has suffered seriously on account of the war, may now be considered to be on the eve of recovery, especially as the attack on the German fortress of Tsing-tao is showing marked progress. With the fall of that place, Japan's trade with North China, the Jiji maintains, may be expected to resume its normal condition.

The war, it says, has apparently weakened economic competition between the powers in China, but it insists on the necessity of Japan making every effort to hold its own in the Chinese market, "for otherwise the conquest of the Germans at Tsing-tao will prove fruitless."

The Jiji further points to the fact that the competition between the powers to establish their respective interests both in south and north China will soon be reviewed and says that it would be advisable for Japan to resort to proper measures to insure that she should not be left behind in the international competition.

In conclusion, the Jiji strongly advises cooperation with the Chinese in developing the natural resources of their country by supplying capital and skill from Japan.

IMPROVEMENT IS SEEN IN LONDON LABOR MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to a Board of Trade statement, the percentage of unemployment on Oct. 30 in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment was 4.10, as compared with 4.29 in the previous week and 5.11 a month before.

All unemployed workmen are included in these percentages, which relate to the whole of the United Kingdom. In the uninsured trades the number of men and women on the registers of the labor exchanges on Oct. 30 was 59,424, as compared with 60,964 at the end of the previous week. For men alone the figures were 24,600, as compared with 25,680, and for women 34,734, as compared with 35,275.

The quarterly statement of pauperism in England and Wales shows that on Sept. 26, 641,028 people were receiving relief, as compared with 611,448 on the same day of the previous year. Between June 27 and Sept. 26 the increase totalled 22,713 people, as against a decrease of just over 2000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the latter weeks of the quarter a considerable reduction has occurred in the number of casual paupers relieved in England and Wales.

LORD BERESFORD SAYS CONDITIONS ARE NOT REALIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at a large and enthusiastic recruiting meeting at Croydon recently, Lord Charles Beresford said that owing to the silent action of the fleet, as a result of which they had had punctual and certain delivery of food and raw material, the country had not yet realized how serious the war was.

Although the country was waking up now, it was not, he insisted, doing so sufficiently rapidly. It was his firm belief that before the war was over, Great Britain would want a million men beyond those at present enrolled. These men were needed at once in order that they might be properly trained. If untrained men were sent to the front, it would not be fair to the men themselves.

He was not, Lord Charles said in conclusion, at all pleased with the fanciful separation allowance made by the government. No child of a man who was fighting at the front or any of his womenkind should be worse off because of the man's patriotic action.

CONDITIONS FOR WRITING LETTERS TO WAR PRISONERS

Colonel Gordon Says Certain Observances Are Absolutely Essential to Insure Delivery

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Col. W. E. Gordon of the Gordon Highlanders, writing from Torgau, Germany, to the press, says that in order to insure the certain delivery of letters, postcards and parcels addressed to British prisoners of war in Germany, it is absolutely essential that the following conditions should be fulfilled:

1. The full address should be invariably written in block capitals.

2. All communications should be as near as possible written in copper plate.

3. All communications should be brief and not occupy more than the front and the reverse of one page of a sheet of ordinary notepaper.

4. The corners of the notepaper should not be used to write "after thoughts" on.

5. On no account should the writing be crossed.

6. Nearest relatives are invited to exercise self-denial by confining their communications to any one prisoner of war to not more than two per week.

7. And above all no information about the war should be either openly or by some secret means included in any communication.

Unless the above conditions are strictly fulfilled, Colonel Gordon continues, the privilege of receiving correspondence may be withdrawn by the German authorities. All letters, postcards and parcels intended for prisoners of war located at Torgau should, he says, be addressed direct to Torgau, and not through Berlin or any other place.

The colonel concludes his letter by emphasizing the fact that the use of invisible ink will only cause the withdrawal of the privilege of receiving correspondence from England, and he urges all friends at home to refrain from using this secret means of communication.

CLOSING OF NORTH SEA INDORSED BY THE NAVY LEAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Navy League has expressed its approval of the determination of the admiralty to treat the North sea in future as military area. The action of the admiralty it considers is entirely justified, and its decision has not been arrived at a moment too soon.

The German method of naval warfare, it says, so far as it involves the indiscriminate laying of mines in water traversed by neutral shipping, is a gross violation, not only of the principles of international law, but of the practice of civilized nations.

The admiralty, the Navy League considers, has adopted measures absolutely essential in the interests of the lives and property of the subjects of neutral nations themselves, measures not only dictated by necessity, but by the interests of humanity.

MANY STUDENTS FOR SECRETARIES' WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the annual meeting of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, the president, Ernest P. Pullan, announced that the membership of the institute now amounted to over 4000. The quality of the new entrants had never been so high and students continued to increase. There were now nine branches, seven in the United Kingdom and two in the dominions. The drilling corps which had been formed was already 800 strong.

WINSTON CHURCHILL FOR ABERDEEN RECTOR

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—At a mass meeting of the students of Aberdeen University recently Winston Churchill was unanimously adopted as lord rector for the next three years. F. E. Smith, M. P., withdrew from the contest, and Mr. Churchill was adopted as the imperial candidate.

DUTCH PAPER SAYS HOLLAND'S STATUS IS NOT INSECURE

Declaration of Herr Zimmermann Believed to Assure Country of Her Political Freedom

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In connection with the statement made by Herr Zimmermann, the German under-secretary for foreign affairs, to the Dutch Socialist leader, Mr. Troelstra, as to Germany's intention with regard to the independence of the Netherlands, the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant remarked that this declaration regarding "political independence" had no other significance than that, whatever might be the outcome of the war, Holland so far as Germany was concerned would be able to maintain her present position.

Voices had been heard in Germany recently from which might be deduced the fact that Holland's position was not exactly understood there, and Herr Zimmermann had silenced these. He had also, perhaps, rendered a service to anxious people in Holland. His statement might be taken to imply that politically no danger threatened their country. With regard to the economic side of the question, Herr Zimmermann had expressed himself in more cautious terms.

His portrayal of something that, according to his own assurance, could only take place in "a friendly manner," was nothing if not vague, and the declaration left wide scope for imagination. Everything was possible. Economic rapprochement with other countries was certainly to be desired by Holland in the future, but it should be a rapprochement such as had always been aimed at in the commercial treaties between Holland and other powers—namely, one which did not favor any particular country or constitute an agreement with such an one.

No economic favors or advantages should be granted to one without an equal readiness being displayed to let others participate on the same footing and under the same conditions.

In conclusion the Courant writes: "To speculate in these matters which concern the future, does not seem to us fitting or practical. We will only refer to one point if, as it would appear, Herr Zimmermann also includes Germany amongst the 'different states.' We would like to remind him that whilst Holland, with Britain, has been able to continue her policy as a free trade country, Germany up to now, so far as the economic relations between the states are concerned, has remained a protectionist country. High tariffs, however, have never been conducive to an economic rapprochement. This, in our opinion, is best secured by the policy of 'the open door.'"

TSING-TAO FORTS ARE DESCRIBED IN JAPANESE ORGAN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—According to the Yokohama Deutsche Japan Post, the Japanese organ Nitschi Nitschi recently commented as follows upon the bombardment of Tsing-tao: "In the course of the 17 years that the Germans have occupied Tsing-tao, the fortress has been rendered practically impregnable. The whole coast has been protected from naval attack by a line of forts, of which the Ilis, Bismarck and Moltke forts are the strongest. Powerful guns pointed seaward completely command all the entrances to the harbor."

"In the same way the fortifications from the land side, the forts near the town and the outer line of defense in front of the latter are as good as unsailable. The second line of defense before these forts is also very strong, and great use is made of electrically charged barbed wire, mines and concealed batteries behind perfectly open ground."

"The strength of the garrison has been raised to 8000 men and it is equipped with sufficient ammunition and provisions for more than a year. Japan is, therefore, confronted by no easy task in her attempt to reduce the fortress."

BELGIAN LABOR IN ENGLAND TOLD TO STICK TO RULES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—L'Independance Belge gives the Belgian working people who have taken refuge in England some advice on the manner in which they should enter the ranks of British labor.

The question was first mentioned in the Times at the time when the Belgian organ removed its printing office to London. It appeared at first to present no difficulties, but it was soon recognized that the Belgian influx would exert an influence on the problem of unemployment among British workers, and that care would have to be taken not to create any ill feeling.

L'Independance Belge recognizes this difficulty and points to strict compliance with British trade union regulations as a simple rule which, if followed by all Belgians, will greatly smooth the way to cooperation between themselves and their British coworkers.

It also advises them to seek the recognition of the trade union of whatever branch of labor they may have become engaged in.

NORMAN ANGELL SEES CHANGES IN TRADE CURRENTS

Peace Advocate Says Great Britain Did Not Suffer From Prosperity of Germany Any More Than From That of America

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In the course of a lecture on the relation of international to industrial conflict delivered at a meeting of the Institute of Directors in London recently, Norman Angell said that whatever the outcome of the war, Germany's power would not be quite what it was. The situation in which the commercial and industrial world would find itself on the morrow of the war would, speaking generally, be this: "Many of the normal currents of trade and methods of finance would have been changed. German, Austrian and Belgian trade would for the time being, have almost disappeared and that of the neutral countries would have been largely affected."

The commercial welfare on German trade was bound, Mr. Angell said, to benefit Great Britain and they should learn to do things which hitherto, they had allowed the German to do. Assuming, of course, that they should not only be victorious, but be in a predominant political position in Europe, how best could they resume the task of promoting their nation's well-being?

Not Be Good Business

It would not be good business, he insisted, to create expensive plant and to sink capital in the capture of some of this trade, to find that in a year or two the Germans were again competing as before.

Proceeding, Mr. Angell said that if, after the war, Great Britain was to use her naval and military power to the best advantage for the greatest promotion of British interests, she would realize the fallacy underlying this doctrine.

Great Britain, he insisted, did not suffer from the prosperity of Germany any more than from that of, say, America. If nations were really rivals, Mr. Angell said, let them imagine what would happen if other nations were wiped out. Would Great Britain be the wealthier?

Wealth to the Earners

British business men, should, he insisted, on the morrow of the war, make it plain that in their view, wealth belonged to those who earned it, and what they asked of others, and what they were willing to accord, was that they should be left in peace to earn it, just as they were ready to leave others in peace. That, he added, was the real relationship between military and industrial conflict.

Sir William Lever, who also spoke, in commenting on Mr. Angell's address, said that so far as business was concerned they had no enemies in Germany and Germany had no enemies in Great Britain. All this deplorable war would pass away and then the two peoples would be meeting as competitors.

The competition from Germany, Sir William Lever said, had had a beneficial effect upon them. It would not be overlooked that Germany had never been able to secure the most profitable trade from them. There was an opportunity now for making British trade greater, but it would depend upon their efficiency to hold the trade if they secured it. Theories which had once prevailed had been exploded and only on lines of peaceful commerce could they succeed.

They had now, Sir William said in conclusion, a great opportunity, and to secure the trade they had not previously had would be of value to the country and strengthen its position as a self-contained nation.

ALLUVIAL GOLD IN TASMANIA FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—The reported discovery recently of payable alluvial gold by the government aided prospectors, who have been working off the new track now under construction to connect Port Davey with Cape Sorell on the west coast, is of much interest, and may prove of great importance to the west coast.

The locality is in an uninhabited and little known district. There have quite recently been geological discoveries along the route of this track of an unexpected character, and these render quite possible the existence of ore bodies in the locality.

ROYAL SCOTS HEAR MR. BALFOUR TALK

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The ancient burgh of Haddington recently witnessed the departure of the Eighth battalion of the Royal Scots for service abroad, and at a few hours' notice A. J. Balfour, M. P., drove over from his country seat at Whittingham to address a few words to the men. The spectators came from all over the countryside and were representative of every section of the scattered area from which the battalion was recruited.

BRITISH WOMEN ARE RUSHED WITH ORDERS FOR TOYS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at a meeting of the Women's Emergency Corps in the Kingsway theater recently, Lady Aberconway referring to the toy department, said they were already swamped with orders.

Consignments were being sent to South Africa so that British toys might be given as Christmas presents this year. Seven teachers of toy making had been sent to different places in England so as to establish the business all over the country.

They had been able to do away with much of the suffering resulting from the fact that thousands of women had been dismissed from their places. About 3000 had applied to them, and they had found work for over 1000.

SOCIALISTS PLAN TO MEET AT THE HAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—According to the Socialist paper Het Volk, an international conference of Socialists is to be held at The Hague. The question of the temporary transfer to The Hague of the International Socialist Bureau, which up to now has been established at Brussels, will be amongst other matters discussed.

EDINBURGH STARTS TOY MAKING ROOMS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—An effort is being made in Edinburgh to start a toy-making industry. The Labor Emergency Corps have large sunny workrooms and intend thoroughly to train about 50 workers. Several art students are helping by furnishing good designs and many others are giving their voluntary services to make this effort a success.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere



Group of Bedouins of north Africa, showing shelter used on the desert

TURKS ARE CALLED ENTIRELY UNEQUAL TO THE TASK OF LEADING ISLAM IN REBELLION

Feeling of Reciprocity Among Muhammadans Said to Be What Germany and Young Turks Count Upon to Stir Moslem Subjects of the Allies Into Uprising

(By a Monitor special correspondent)

LONDON—The Germans have succeeded at last in inducing Turkey to enter the struggle in Europe upon their side. Their success does credit to their diplomacy. It remains to consider its probable effects upon the course of the war. It may be said at once that the direct result of Turkey's action is not likely to prove commensurate with German expectations.

The Balkan war has amply demonstrated the inferiority of the Ottoman army when confronted with better organized and equipped forces; and there is no reason for supposing that the Turks, who failed so egregiously in a conflict with states like Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, will succeed when they have to deal with powers like Russia, Great Britain and France.

It is true that the Germans are doing their best to supply the deficiencies of their allies. They have already sent both money and officers, the two items in which the Turks are particularly poor. But it is obvious that the contribution is severely limited by the Kaiser's necessities nearer home.

Little Damage Expected

Personally, knowing as I do the dearth of cash and ability which prevails in the Sultan's dominions, I should be vastly surprised if his troops managed to do more than scratch the skin of the Russian bear and of the British lion. And the Germans know that, too.

The main profit which the Kaiser hopes to reap from Turkey's participation in the conflict is rather indirect. It so happens that all his opponents have Muhammadan subjects, and it is commonly assumed that those subjects pine for emancipation and look upon the rulers of Turkey as the leaders in a revolt of Islam.

Now it is an undeniable fact that the head of the Ottoman state is the religious Chief of True Believers all over the world. But it is also a fact that since the Turkish revolution the prestige of the Padishah in the Islamic world has decreased in the same proportion as his political power within the limits of his own empire.

Every Muhammadan from Morocco to China knows now that the Caliph of Constantinople is an impotent tool in the hands of a committee composed partly of Turks, who have little of Muhammadan religion left about them, and partly of Jews. The influence, therefore, of the Turkish move on the minds of the Muhammadan subjects of Great Britain, Russia and France is not likely to be so formidable. But this is not to say that such influence does not exist.

Religious Unity Is Strong

Islam, in a large measure, still is where Christendom was in the middle ages. The separatist national spirit is still overshadowed by the sense of religious unity. Every Muhammadan, whatever his country or color may be, looks upon every other True Believer as a brother. It is this feeling of reciprocity that the Young Turks and their German mentors count upon. They anticipate that the declaration of war by the government of Constantinople against the Allies will stir their Muhammadan subjects into a sympathetic revolt. To what extent is this anticipation likely to be realized?

I do not propose, within the narrow space available, to discuss the probable attitude of the Muhammadans of Asia, beyond pointing out that the loyal utterances and, what is more significant still, actions of such important personages as the Agha Khan and the Nizam of Hyderabad do not show that the policy of Istanbul and Berlin finds any great

favor among the Muhammadans of India.

I will confine myself to the Muhammadans of Northern Africa, where the Turkish move is expected to yield its first fruits among the Faithful of Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco at the expense of Great Britain and France. Upon this subject I can claim the right to speak from personal first-hand knowledge.

Pan-Islamic Current

Among the populations of all these countries there is a strong pan-Islamic current which the Turks for many years have been endeavoring to divert in their favor. Agents of Abdul Hamid in former times, and, since the revolution, emissaries of the Committee of Union and Progress have been at work throughout Northern Africa trying to exploit the religious fervor of the Arabs to Turkey's political advantage. The results of that activity have always been very insignificant. The African Arabs have not refused gifts, whenever such were offered (no Arab has ever been known to refuse gifts from the time of Harun Al Rashid onwards); nor have they ever denied that the idea of substituting Muhammadan for Christian rule is a beautiful idea. But they have done very little towards translating the abstract theory into a concrete fact.

Nor, judging from the past, do I see any adequate ground for supposing that they will behave differently in the future. Of course, the present circumstances are exceptional. At no previous time has such an opportunity been offered to the dreamers of a free Northern Africa for the materialization of their vision, as is offered by the actual war. Furthermore, it is well worth noting that this contingency has long since been foreseen and foretold by shrewd Arab patriots.

Prediction of War Made

Two years ago, whilst with the Turco-Arab forces which were fighting the Italians in the Tripolitan desert, I made friends with one of these apostles of Muhammadan emancipation, a sort of Muhammadan Peter the Hermit, who went to and fro on the face of the earth, from the shores of the Atlantic to the slopes of the Himalayas, preaching a Muhammadan crusade (Jihad) against the Christian rulers of Islamic countries. He was as far-sighted as he was far-traveled, and what he told me, in the light of current events, does as much credit to the political prevision as the tone in which he said it did to his religious enthusiasm. This is what he said:

"All the nations of Europe are robbers. One takes Egypt, another Algeria, and the next day Morocco, Zanzibar, and so on, and so on. They say, 'Islam is asleep. Let us go in and take all we can.' But wait and see. The day of retribution is at hand. In a few years—a very few years; I will give it to you in writing, if you like—there will be a great European war. Then, when the European nations are exhausting each other, will be our time for a general sweep."

He went on to state that a serious movement was preparing in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco—a real Holy War which would not end till the French were swept off the soil of Africa as chaff is swept off a threshing floor by the wind.

The wish is there, and the moral springs which feed it are wonderfully abundant. Speaking from personal observation, I do not hesitate to state that every Arab who shares my enthusiastic friend's views is ready to give all for their fulfillment. In addition to the moral, there are physical factors that must be taken into account. No one who has not witnessed them will credit the feats of courage and endurance of which these simple folk of the wilder-

ness are capable. Any one of these Bedouins can easily outmatch the hardest of our British soldiers.

These forces, under proper leadership and with adequate organization, would be not only formidable but, I verily believe, invincible. But they lack cohesion and coordination. The only allegiance they know is allegiance to their clan and its chief. Their patriotism is summed up in their proverb, "Honor your tribe, for it is the wings with which you fly." Thus the community of creed and culture is, for practical purposes, frustrated by the total absence of political unity.

The Turks, by virtue of their position as the one independent Muhammadan state left, and of the prestige of their Sultan, as the Caliph of Islam, were admirably situated to become the leaders of these forces, to supply them with a rallying point, and a coherent plan of action. But they have shown themselves utterly and hopelessly unequal to the task.

Incapable of Initiative

Themselves so incapable of initiative and organization that they require Germans to lead them, they could not naturally do unto others what they could not do for themselves. Besides, they have always displayed towards the Arabs that complacent disdain which the slow-witted and the unimaginative usually feel for their more vivacious neighbors. Lastly, there is the Turk's inveterate venality to deprive him of the confidence which a leader must inspire if he is to lead his followers to anything but failure.

The upshot is that the Arab, who is as quick to see as he is to strike, entertains a sovereign contempt for the Turk. That was the case even under the old regime. The Turkish masters of Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algeria never inspired any respect in their fellow Muhammadan subjects. This feeling of distrust has been profoundly accentuated since the pious, if incompetent, statesmen of the Porte have been ousted by soldiers as incompetent as themselves and devoid of any tinge of piety. The very preacher of Muhammadan emancipation, whom I have already quoted, expressed the general opinion of the Arabs to me, as follows:

"There are many Pashas in Stambul, but not a single wise man among them. One pursues an English, another a German, a third a French policy—and they all take bribes. No; that is not the sort of people to do the great work. We want men with a Muhammadan policy—men who have faith in Allah. And these men are to be found in the desert, not in Stambul."

Want of Coherence

To this want of coherence add the want of modern arms, and the peril of a revolt of Islam against European domination loses much of its terror. But there is another factor which also robs the Germano-Turkish move of much of its apparent seriousness. All the Arabs are not patriots; they are not all animated by an ideal. The majority of them are commonplace creatures, with a very keen appreciation of practical realities and a very moderate faculty for poetic exaltation. This is particularly noticeable, as might have been expected, among those Arabs of Egypt, Tunis, and Algeria who have had the chance of experiencing the material benefits of British and French rule to compare that rule with the former Turkish rule and to realize that under the flag of the Cross they are infinitely better off than they ever were under the banner of the Crescent.

Of such prudent persons is made up the bulk of the population of Northern Africa. This worldly wisdom ends where the Great Waste begins. I have no doubt, from what I have seen of them, that the Bedouins will welcome the call to exchange the meagerness of this life for the joys which the Prophet promises to those who perish in a Holy War. But the Bedouins with their flintlocks cannot be expected to do much more than fight gallantly when confronted with English maxims and French mitrailleuses.

Nevertheless, at this moment, while we hear that a band of 2000 Bedouins has invaded Egyptian territory to fight against the British, we know that there are large contingents of Algerians fighting with the French against the Germans.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS HAVE TRAFFIC GROWTH

More Passengers and Freight Carried Though Receipts on Latter Show Decrease on Account of Reduction in Rates

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—In the recent report of the general manager of the South African railways and harbors, for the year 1913, it is stated that during 1913 there was an increase in the number of passengers carried, as compared with 1912, of 1,757,731, or 4.24 per cent, whilst passenger receipts increased by £68,896, or 2.08 per cent.

The gross tonnage of revenue-earning traffic shows an increase of nearly 700,000 tons, or 5.58 per cent, but goods receipts show a decrease of £188,534, or 2.03 per cent. The latter decrease is accounted for by considerable reduction in the rates introduced in 1912.

The capital expenditure during the year amounted to £2,445,845, the total at the end of the year being £83,784,844. The average cost, including rolling stock equipment for open lines owned by the administration on Dec. 31 last, was £10,032 per mile.

The open mileage of government lines at the end of 1913 was 8281 miles, comprising 7807 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 474 miles of 2 ft. gauge, the increase for the 12 months being 433 miles or about 5.5 per cent.

The construction of 14 new lines has been authorized by Parliament, amounting to 794½ miles. The expenditure on the maintenance of the permanent way and works per average open mile, per train mile, and per engine mile, is as follows: Open mile, £179.34; train mile, £11.26; engine mile, 8.84d.

Twenty-six new 3 ft. 6 in. gauge locomotives were placed in service during the year; in addition to 15 engines which were converted. The total number of locomotives in use at the end of 1913 was 1458, while the average tractive force (75 per cent) increased during the year from 21,103 pounds to 21,626 pounds.

New coaching stock to the extent of 240 vehicles were placed in service during the year, 158 being built in the workshops of the administration. In the same period there were 1651 additions to the wagon stock, 625 being built in the country.

VICTORIA THANKED FOR CONTRIBUTION TO BELGIAN RELIEF

Minister at London Says His Country Will Never Forget Help of British People

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The press bureau recently issued the following statement from the colonial office:

The Hon. Peter McBride, the agent-general for Victoria, Australia, waited upon Comte de Lalaing, the Belgian minister, on Nov. 3, and handed him a check for £6000, being a further sum of £5000 contributed from the Belgian relief fund opened by the lord mayor of Melbourne, and £1000 specially contributed from the Commonwealth public service fund.

This brings the total amount cabled to the agent-general for Victoria for the Belgian relief fund to £21,800. The agent-general for Victoria, Australia, has received the following letter from the Belgian minister:

Belgian Legation, 15 West Halkin st., Belgrave square, Nov. 4, 1914. Belgian Relief Fund.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter and check for £6000, being a further contribution to the above fund, and I beg to offer you, and also to all the kind donors, my grateful thanks for their continued generous support. Belgium will never forget all the help and sympathy she has received from the British people in all parts of the world, which has been such a source of comfort and relief, and greatly alleviated her distress.

With renewed thanks, I am, yours faithfully,

LALAING, Belgian Minister.

REASONABLE PRICE FOR WHEAT IS AIM OF BRITISH BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

MORPETH, Eng.—Sir Sidney Olivier, secretary to the board of agriculture, addressed a conference of the North of England Agricultural Federation at Morpeth recently.

Referring to a resolution which had been adopted in favor of a government inquiry to ascertain the steps needed to encourage the production of greater quantities of home-grown wheat, he said that what the government had done was to see that the price of wheat was reasonable.

If there were signs that wheat was being cornered the government would fix the price. He wanted to clear away the suspicion that the government would fix prices in the interests of town populations. What the government would do would be to fix a price which would pay the farmers to grow wheat.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS WRITER TELLS OF TRANSFER OF TROOPS DURING BATTLE

"Eye Witness" Says Men in Trenches Can Scarcely Move in Daytime as Any Attempts to Give Relief Are Met by Bursts of Machine Gun and Shell Fire

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A further despatch from the British headquarters published through the press bureau deals with the operations of the British forces from Oct. 20 to 25 inclusive. As is coming to be generally expected now from these accounts by "Eye Witness," the despatch does not contain much actual news, but there is again found a masterly description of conditions which enables an understanding of the actual situation to be arrived at such as could not perhaps be attained in any other way.

"Before the narrative of the progress of the fighting near the Franco-Belgian frontier, subsequent to Oct. 20, is continued," the despatch says, "a brief description will be given of the movements of a certain fraction of our troops from its former line facing north on the east of Paris to its present position facing east in the northwest corner of France, by which a portion of the British army has been enabled to join hands with the incoming and growing stream of reinforcements."

Development of Operations

"This is now an accomplished fact, as is generally known, and can therefore be explained in some detail without detriment. Mention will also be made of the gradual development up to Oct. 20 in the nature of the operations in this quarter of the theater of war, which has recently come into such prominence."

After remarking that in its broad lines the transfer of strength by one combatant during the course of a great battle which had been accomplished was somewhat remarkable, the writer says that what was implied in the actual withdrawal from contact with the Germans along the Aisne will be appreciated when the conditions under which the British forces were then situated are recalled.

In places, he says, the two lines were not 100 yards apart, and for British troops no movement was possible at all during daylight. In some of the trenches which were under enfilade fire, the troops had to stay all day long close under the traverses, as, he explains, are called those mounds of earth which stretch like partitions at intervals across the trench, so as to give protection from lateral fire.

Even where there was cover such as that afforded by depressions or sunken roads on the hillside below and behind the British firing line, any attempt to cross the intervening space was, the writer explains, met by fierce bursts of machine gun and shell fire. The men in the firing line were on duty for 24 hours at a time, and brought rations and water with them when they came on duty, for none could be sent up to them during the day.

Retirement of Units

The preliminary retirement of the units was therefore carried out gradually under cover of darkness. That the Germans only once opened fire upon them whilst so engaged, was, the writer explains, due to the care with which the operation was conducted and also probably to the fact that the Germans were so accustomed to the recurrence of sounds made by the relief of the men in the firing line and by the movement of supply trains below, that they were misled as to what was actually taking place.

What the operation amounted to on the part of the British was the evacuation of the trenches under carefully made arrangements with the French, who had to take their place in the trenches, the retirement to the river below in many cases down a steep slope, the crossing of the river over the noisy plank roadways by floating rafts repaired by the German guns, and the climb up to the top of the plateau on the south side.

The rest of the move was a complicated feat of transportation which cut across some of the lines of communication of the Allies. In spite of the various difficulties, the despatch declares, the whole strategic operation of transporting the large number of troops from the Aisne was carried out without loss and without a hitch.

Change in Nature

Going on to consider the change in the nature of the fighting in which the British forces have recently been engaged, the writer refers to the fact that

it has already been pointed out that the operations had up till this been of a preparatory nature and that the Germans were obviously seeking to delay the British forces by advance troops, whilst heavier forces were being got ready and brought up to the scene of action.

It was known, he says, that they were raising a new army consisting of corps formed of Ersatz volunteers, and other material which had not yet been drawn upon, and that part of it would in all probability be sent to the western theater, either to cover the troops laying siege to Antwerp, in case that place should hold out, or in the event of the capture of the fortress, to act in conjunction with the besieging forces in a violent offensive movement towards the coast.

After the fall of Antwerp and the release of the besieging troops, there was, the writer continues, a gradual increase in the strength of the opposition met with by the British. The resistance of the detachment grew more and more determined as more infantry and guns came up into the front line, until Tuesday, Oct. 20, when the arrival opposite British lines of a large portion of the new formations and a considerable number of heavy guns enabled the Germans to assume the offensive practically against the whole of the line, at the same time that they attacked the Belgians between the British and the coast.

Details of Fighting

The writer then goes on to give the details of the fighting on the six days that followed. The chief character of the struggle appears to have been the persistence by the Germans in their policy of attack in large formations.

As on all previous occasions when this method was resorted to, the German losses were very great, and the writer, whilst admiring the devotion and bravery of the German troops, insists that the way their advance was conducted showed a lack of training and faults in leading which the great bravery of the soldiers could not counterbalance.

After describing an advance of this nature by the twenty-third German corps, which suffered deplorable losses in consequence, the writer insists that if any proof were needed that untrained valor alone cannot gain the day in modern war, the advance of this German corps would most assuredly furnish it. In the course of the six days large numbers of prisoners were taken by the British and a considerable number of British prisoners released.

"Up to the night of the 25th, therefore," the despatch continues, "not only have we maintained our position against the great effort on the part of the enemy to break through to the west or to force us back, which started on the 20th, but we have on our left passed to the offensive. These six days, as may be gathered, have been spent by us in repelling a succession of desperate onslaughts."

Partially Trained Men

It is true, the writer explains, that the efforts against the British were made to a great extent by partially trained men, but he insists that it must not be forgotten that these troops which were in great force had only recently been brought into the field, and were therefore comparatively fresh. They were fighting also with the utmost determination. The struggle, he adds, is of the most severe nature, and he insists that success will favor that side which is possessed of most endurance or which can bring up and fling fresh forces into the fray.

Though the British have undoubtedly inflicted immense loss upon the Germans, the latter have, so far, he points out, been able to fill up the gaps in their ranks and to return to the charge, and he adds, "we have suffered heavily ourselves."

In conclusion, the despatch points out that one feature of the tactics employed now is the use of cavalry in dismounted action, for on both sides, it appears, many of the mounted troops are fighting in the trenches alongside the infantry.

Armored motor cars, armed with maxims and light quick-firing guns, also have recently played a great part on the British side, especially in helping to eject the Germans from villages and isolated buildings.

PROGRESS OF WAR SAID TO INFLUENCE POSITION OF ITALY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—At the time of writing the situation in Italy remains unaltered, though it must be admitted that it is always more or less influenced by the progress of the war. Both those who are in favor of armed intervention and those in favor of maintaining neutrality claim to have made some slight progress.

The war party carry on a steady propaganda and have been especially busy at Palermo where they have formed a committee organized like those in other cities for the purpose of keeping the question constantly before the people.

The friction with Austria continues although that country has adopted a more conciliatory attitude, and apparently is anxious to appease the Italians in every possible way.

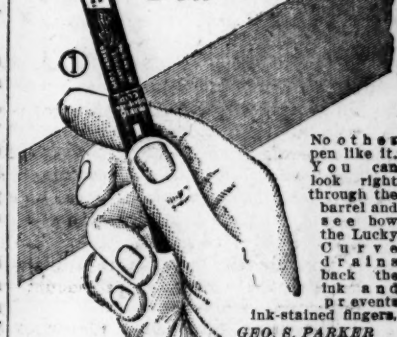
QUESTION OF DEBTS IN GERMANY DEFINED

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France.—It has been pointed out in the French press that the annulling of contracts made previous to the war with Austrian or German subjects does not mean that goods already delivered by the latter in accordance with such contracts are not to be paid for by the receiver.

The money may not at present, of course, be transmitted to the owner, but it is to be paid in to the person appointed to administer his estate, or failing this, to be entrusted to the care of a department to be organized by the state for this purpose for the duration of the war.

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PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN FOR CHRISTMAS

Lighten your Christmas shopping by giving Parker Pens. Your gift will be doubly welcomed because of the name "Parker" on the barrel, which always indicates the best in fountain pens.

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Also Inexpensive Rugs in Great Variety. Baitan and Bamboo Chairs, Tables, Kooling Chairs and Mats from China and Switzerland.

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Thanksgiving Dinner

Thursday, November 26 **\$1.25** Per Plate

12:30 to 2:00 and 6:00 to 8:00 P. M.

Tables should be reserved promptly as only enough will be accepted to insure entire satisfaction for dinner and service.

A Carefully Selected Musical Program Will Be Offered

MISS MARGARET ANGLIN IN
WILDE COMEDY AT HOLLIS

HOLLIS STREET THEATER—Margaret Anglin in "Lady Windermere's Fan," comedy in four acts by Oscar Wilde, with this cast:

Lady Windermere..... Florence Carpenter
The Duchess of Berwick..... Ruth Holt Bonicault
Lady Agatha Carlisle..... Carolyn Darling
Lady Plymble..... Jane Houston
Lady Sturfield..... Helene Sinnott
Lady Jellicoe..... Virginia Palmer
Lady Paisley..... Louise Van Wagenen
Mrs. Cowper-Cowper..... Catherine Ahlsey
Miss Graham..... Helen Joseph
Rosalie..... Louise Van Wagenen
Mrs. Erylne..... Miss Anglin
Lord Windermere..... Harold Willey
Lord Darlington..... Stanley Dark
Lord Augustus Lorton..... Sidney Greenstreet
Mr. Cecil Graham..... Harry Redding
Mr. Dumby..... Wallace Widdecombe
Mr. Hopper..... Donald Cameron
Mr. Arthur Bowden..... Brandon Peters
Parker..... Harry Barfoot
Footman..... Roy Porter

Coexisting with the big certainties of life are life's little uncertainties; or rather, surprises—the little unexpected disappointments and little unforeseen joys that make the daily round piquant. Seldom do we know what is happening around the corner of the coming minute, still less do we know how it will happen. Beautiful are the designs evolved by the kaleidoscope of events, agreeable and the reverse are the joggles that work out the design.

Perhaps it is because life in detail is rarely obvious that we go to the theater, which is usually the shrine of the obvious. Pretending to imitate life, plays seldom do anything of the sort. Even the casual playgoer knows what is going to happen, once the play is under way, and pretty nearly how it will happen.

One of Oscar Wilde's qualities as an artist was his aversion for the obvious; only slightly more was he averse to stupidity. Out of these aversions and his esthetic contempt for hypocrisy grew his penchant for epigrams. He was not even willing to criticize society in terms of the obvious, so he framed his truisms in artifice that they might escape through outward seeming of elegance identification with their seedy poor relations in the book of 1000 proverbs—on any newstand, 10 cents a copy.

Wilde's epigrams were gem-like high lights of his literary philosophy of elegant truth-telling. To tell us the truth about the personages of this comedy he chose a stock theatrical theme and so ordered his situations that the audience knows the characters for what they think as well as for what they say; and so knows them for what they are.

One aspect of life's little uncertainties is that we rarely know just what others are thinking. We hear what they say, but what they think we must conjecture. In the conventional play the characters do things and they talk—seldom do they think. The benign author does that for them, and incidentally for the audience.

To the playwright's craft of devising characters that will feel and do, the dramatist adds the art of endowing them with thought. Wilde was a dramatist.

In this play he was principally interested in projecting a single character, Mrs. Erylne, a woman who had lived down an emotional mistake of her youth and who had ripened into wit and wisdom by the process. When her daughter is about to repeat her mistake, Mrs. Erylne saves her at the cost of sacrificing the good reputation she has so carefully nurtured during those 20 long years. That the sacrifice is not disastrous, in fact in no way impairs the good so honestly earned, is due to a fillip of irony Wilde slips in at the end. Another of those little uncertainties. This time the outcome is an agreeable one for audience and Mrs. Erylne alike.

Miss Anglin is to be praised for reviving this modern classic, for staging it with such intelligent good taste, with a competent cast, and for the truth and brilliance of her own acting of the central character. She deserves a succession of such audiences as that which filled the theater Monday evening.

Miss Anglin respects the intelligence of her auditors and gives them credit for imagination. Mrs. Erylne is a role that could be laid on with a trowel by overpointing the ironical situations in which she is continually involved and by drowning the stage with tears in the third act when the mother pleads with her daughter to leave Lord Darlington's rooms.

But Miss Anglin knows that Mrs. Erylne is past crying, that her emotions go too deep for tears. Tears would be out of place, anyway, in a character so fondly etched by the fastidious Wilde. Miss Anglin rose surely to the exalted mood of Mrs. Erylne's first entrance upon the scene in the second act, a magnificent situation artfully prepared by Wilde.

Lady Windermere, hurt deeply by her husband's seeming infatuation with this woman of questionable repute, has threatened to strike her in the face with a fan as she comes to the Windermere ball. The butler announces Mrs. Erylne, Lady Windermere stands poised,

fan in hand. Mrs. Erylne appears in the doorway. With complete conviction Miss Anglin hinted at power and mysterious tenderness in the look she gave Lady Windermere. And so the audience was convinced when the hostess drops her fan and moves away defeated.

In this act of the ball Miss Anglin never let the bitterness of malice tinge the cynical wit of her talk with the Darlington guests; always one felt Mrs. Erylne to be essentially a woman of nobility become only slightly caustic by her long uphill fight against odds. So Miss Anglin passed naturally into the maternal pathos of the closing scene, when Mrs. Erylne finds that the impulsive mistake that spoiled her life is about to be committed by her daughter.

With fine reticence Miss Anglin acted the equivocal scene of the third act when Mrs. Erylne must listen to the cruel reproaches of Lady Windermere and refrain from revealing her relationship. For always the actress of Mrs. Erylne must keep in the foreground the pathetic theme of a mother unwilling to spoil her daughter's ideal of one who was supposed to have passed away many years before.

Miss Anglin sounded this note clearly, as well as subtly hinted at the self-seeking that had led her to ask an allowance from Lord Windermere as price of her silence. It was by adding this trait that Wilde transformed a stock puppet of the theater, the self-sacrificing mother, into a human being. In the long scene of pleading with Lady Windermere, Miss Anglin secured an admirable effect of spontaneity. She seemed to be making the plea for the first time, since all her acting is truthfully founded upon thinking out the role freshly at each performance, not only in the large, but in building incident upon incident and detail upon detail. There was fine reticence in the plea, no cheapening sob, no manufactured shoulder heaving, no faking of tears—simply truthful expression growing out of thought-filled emotion.

In the last act Miss Anglin's delicacy again matched Wilde's. Just as he gave her no words of obvious grief in the permanent parting of the mother from the daughter, who must not be told that Mrs. Erylne was her mother, so Miss Anglin attempted no sideline comment for the benefit of the audience. Instead, she struck deeply into the imagination of her hearers and incited them to thoughtful pity, even as in the comic scenes she incited thoughtful laughter.

On the whole the supporting cast was well in the key of the comedy, due to Miss Anglin's tireless striving for an ensemble. There was even fair success in achieving the atmosphere of elegant English society, a feat in view of the necessity generally of bringing this atmosphere over bodily from London.

Miss Carpenter was a glowing, matronly Lady Windermere, generally sincere in her acting, and only dropping from her best when she used a mechanical tremolo of grief. Her face was always a truthful index of Lady Windermere's thoughts, and she made the yielding to Lord Darlington's specious arguments as plausible as this arbitrary element of the plot could be.

Miss Bonicault spoke with agreeable clearness and sweetness of tone the lines of the worldly Duchess of Berwick, though with perhaps too conscious a relish of the wit. Messrs. Dark, Willey and Greenstreet were satisfactory in their roles, and Mr. Widdecombe did much with the conceited Dumby.

The acting of Cecil was clear and crisp of speech, and we should be grateful for that, for he has most of the smart speeches of the male conversation part in the third act; yet these speeches would seem twice as funny if spoken with some color of thought, with some slight illusion of spontaneity. Harry Barfoot was a butler of butlers, a perfect detail.

The audience took joy in both the acting and the play. The play, indeed, is in many ways a work of art, despite the ready-made quality of some of the plot incidents, such as the unnecessarily brutal scandal-mongering of the Duchess of Berwick in the first act, merely to arouse the wife's suspicions; the incident of the check book, the mechanical sophistries of Lord Darlington and the theatrical tableau at the close of the third act.

One feels that Wilde thought these stock incidents would do; and, spared the necessity of much invention in the large, he lavished his sensibility upon securing neat strokes of imaginative appeal in the detail, as when Mrs. Erylne flattens Dumby, who has pretended blatantly not to know her, with the solicitude regrets that she had been out the last three times he had called.

Neat, too, his manipulating of the gazelle-eyed Agatha that she need never vary her only speech, "Yeth, mamma." This part was prettily and adroitly played, by the way, by Miss Darling. On of the best strokes of stage management was to make Agatha stare steadily out of her milk-and-water innocence at the rakish Darlington in an amusing first act scene.

It was good to hear again the speech of refined and intelligent persons, as set down by a master of English prose. An occasion like this comes as a revelation of the beauty resident in our mother tongue, after a long series of plays in the vernacular.

The settings were simple, yet gave a sufficient illusion of the backgrounds appropriate to the social station of the personages. Miss Anglin's pink and white costume of the second act was agreeable in tone with similar tints in the decoration of the Windermere drawing room. Of modish interest, indeed, was the costuming of all the ladies.

Much has been said about the artificiality of Wilde's dialogue in passages where he was satirizing eccentric types. Nothing done or said on the stage can be more eccentric than many of the incidents and sayings one meets with daily. We really neither hear nor see more than a fraction of the human comedy. Wilde did, that is all; just as Shaw does, as Bahr does, as Moliere did.

NEW YORK—Before a large and fashionable audience at the Liberty theater Monday night Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the popular young English actress, and niece of Ellen Terry, made her debut on the American stage.

It was her first appearance in this country, after two or three seasons at His Majesty's theater as the leading woman for Sir Herbert Tree. She is engaged by the Liebler company for a term of years to appear in a classical repertoire, and she made her debut last night as Viola in "Twelfth Night."

When she made her first entrance at the opening of the play, the audience gave her a rousing welcome for, in height, in face and voice, she resembled Ellen Terry. Miss Terry is ideally adapted for the youthful, bubbling humor of Viola. As the play progressed, she revealed all that her reputation in London had established for her, namely, that she has beauty, youth, an agreeable voice and the personal charm of her forbears. At the end of the play Miss Terry received an ovation.

The first tickets purchased for Miss Terry's performance were bought by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchell. Miss Terry was supported by an entirely American cast, saying when she arrived in this country that she thought American actors were quite as good as English actors. The cast:

Orsino..... Lawson Butt
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Sir Toby Belch..... Eben Plympton
Sebastian..... Reginald Good
Olivia..... Edith Campbell Walker
Viola..... Phyllis Neilson-Terry
Maria..... Jessie Busley
Antonio..... James Berry
A Sea Captain..... Roy Cochran
Valentine..... William Giffard
Curio..... Reynolds Evans
Sir Andrew Aguecheek..... Walter Creighton
Fabian..... Edgar Kent
Feste..... Cecil Cameron
Priest..... Maxwell Ryder
First Officer..... Claude Stevens
Second Officer..... Frederick Guest

Miss Neilson-Terry is, to be sure, evidently a gifted player. One great qualification for the role she possesses besides beauty, and that is a glorious speaking voice. Most of the beauty of Shakespeare is in his splendid words, and when they are mouthed and mumbled it is little short of criminal. Miss Neilson-Terry, however, gave great pleasure with the skillful use of her voice, and this made up for much, says the Tribune critic. Her figure and bearing, too, made her a charmingly soft and wistful character, but there was some slight evidence of lack of variety in her show of boyish fun and gaiety.

Eben Plympton shone as Sir Toby among the cast as one of the most delightful characterizations seen in a long time. His hearty humor was as modern as if it were written for him today, and his even performance throughout was a bright spot in the production. Henry E. Dixey gave an able and intelligent picture of the fatuous Malvolio. The spirit and poise he put into his playing was both needed and welcome in the comedy scenes in which he was a part. Sir Andrew Aguecheek was given some novelty and no little humor by Walter Creighton, and Cecil Cameron did well as the clown.

As Orsino, Lawson Butt presented a dignified, if towering, figure of melancholy, but his lines might be better enunciated. Jessie Busley worked hard to bring the spirit of fun into her comedy scenes, but mostly by giggles and an extravagant casting about of legs and arms.

Edith Campbell Walker looked effective as Olivia, and Sebastian and the Sea Captain were well played by Reginald Good and James Berry. The comedy scenes, as a whole, suffered from slowness. There appeared to be something lacking last night that was ever present at the performance of the same play given by Margaret Anglin last March. Some will call it "the Shakespearean spirit." Others will simply stamp it as



(Photo by White)

Miss Margaret Anglin, in "Lady Windermere's Fan"

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NEW EXHIBITIONS DISPLAYED
IN BOSTON ART GALLERIES

Block prints of flower subjects in color by Mrs. Edna Boies Hopkins are on view for two weeks in the Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street.

Mrs. Hopkins engraves her compositions upon wood and prints them by hand after the traditional manner of the Japanese; adapted, of course, to her individual manner, for her prints are modern and occidental in feeling. The catalogue states that the artist limits each edition to 50 numbered prints, that examples are in many public galleries, and that her product is sought by collectors.

In the course of her studies and search for material Mrs. Hopkins has visited China, Japan, Ceylon, Egypt and Italy, and for years she has worked in Paris. She is a member of the Societe Nationale de Beaux Arts, the Societe Internationale de la Gravure en Couleurs, the Societe de la Gravure Originale sur Bois.

It is apparent from the prints that Mrs. Hopkins approaches her subjects in the Japanese fashion, for in every instance she has studied her themes so thoroughly that she knows every phase of the flower and its foliage. Mastering her theme, she has been able to reduce it to its essentials, arriving finally at her pattern, a study in which each blossom and even each leaf has individuality.

It is the artist's ability to give a living character to each leaf, twig and flower that puts distinction in her prints. Just as surely does her color give pleasure for its own sake, and unfailingly creates a slightly idealized illusion of texture in the delicate flat tones characteristic of good Japanese prints.

The artist chooses simple themes, then essentializes them to the point where the observer's imagination is brought into play to fill in details implied rather than described. There is daintiness and elegance in the sobriety of composition and reticence of color. Completing the Japanese kinship is the artist's symbol signature, a lily in an oblong seal outline printed in red. The prints are of uniform size, about 7 by 10 inches.

The nasturtium print has but a single blossom, of red spotted with scarlet and with brilliant yellow calyx. From the clump of individualized leaves two buds are reared on curving stems, one remaining close to the leaves, the other curling up into the expanse of shaded gray background in the upper half of the print.

Equally simple, and as daintily pictorial in another way is the spray of scintillating poppers, flowering on slender brown stems that droop from clumps of leaves reaching down into the composition like fingers. There is a sprightly single chrysanthemum with crisp foliage. In a spray of eucalyptus downy white bells dance like ballet figurants upon the horizontal twig.

In a thorn motif the blooms of cream white feather upon upright ruby stems that somehow have an air of filling the frame though there is a considerable area of background. The artist secures this effect by considering the setting as carefully as she does her subjects. While keeping the backgrounds really background, she manages to secure an individuality in them akin to the mat and shading effects of old Japanese pottery.

In this manner the artist takes up azaleas, fig leaves, purple asters, freesias, the blackberry, honeysuckle, acacia, hollyhock and primrose. In the heliotrope print two yellow bees are dropping eagerly upon the blossoms, and one honeygatherer is already at work half out of sight in a nettle chalice.

Miss Mundy's Wax Portraits
Examples of wax portraits in color by Miss Ethel E. Mundy are being exhibited at Doll & Richards' gallery, 71 Newbury street. Miss Mundy models her miniatures in strong relief, using waxes of appropriate tint for each small mass of color. The result is a daintily realistic color. The figures have individual merit.

Each of the works has individual merit. There is special charm in the little laughing boy who stands so sturdily, the mother and child reading a picture book, and in the profile heads of two little girls.

W. H. Bicknell's Etchings
Also on view at Doll & Richards' are landscape etchings by W. H. Bicknell, an artist who has devoted himself almost wholly to portrait work, but who has etched landscape at intervals for the past 25 years. While keeping to true etching style Mr. Bicknell secures shadows almost of the depth possible in the lithograph. From these darks he ranges in woodland scenes to strong, high lights, producing a brilliant effect.

"Four Trees" is a study in moody landscape, with the air currents whirling the clouds and tossing the tree branches. The deepest shadows are produced without mechanical cross-hatching, the lines passing over each other at angles plausibly dictated by the textures represented. There is something of a Whistlerian quality in "The Sentinel," showing two poles marking the edge of the channel in a broad harbor. The lapping of the waves is well indicated, and on the distant horizon a great city is half revealed through a slight mist.

"The Ferryman's House" is full of sunlight, the swales of a meadow being hinted at in faint ridges of grass, and the waters of the river made to glisten by adroit shading. The house and the garden wall are white with sunshine. Other works share with this a quality of delicacy and force.

New Hornby Etchings
Recent etchings made by Lester G. Hornby in the Marne district, France, are also on view at Doll & Richards'. These works range widely in manner, for though each is full of this artist's style,

each takes on an individual flavor dictated by the subject.

"La Pont," for instance, is decorative almost to the point of conventionalized treatment in the handling of the quaint row of houses, the bulky trees and the pointed arch of bridge. Again, as in "Le Martin," which was in the salon of 1911, the etcher secures a dramatic effect by doing the foreground in a key different from the distance.

There are two stirring storm studies, and genres that speak of the toil of women in the fields. Indeed, one thinks of Millet's and Manet's sympathy with peasant labor when looking at "La Brie," with its grandmother leaning upon a rude mattock in a brief respite from her task in the furrow.

Changes in Guild Show

A few changes appear this week in the permanent exhibition of the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street. Sally Cross shows a new group of miniatures, including a good likeness of Dr. Charles Fleischer. Margaret Foote Hawley has three miniatures, all painted with a sure feeling for character and a nice conscientiousness for suitable and well-planned backgrounds. Among Miss Jean Nutting Oliver's good work attention is drawn upon "The Shade Hat," a dainty arrangement in pink and green, in which there is a feeling for mass effect unusual in this medium.

W. J. Kaula shows an admirable new work, "South Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.," a painting full of structural solidity and subtle unity of design. The church is half aglow and half shaded in the late afternoon sunlight, and the limbs and shadows of the limbs of the great elms bind the whole into a centralized circle of interest. The powerful sense of solidity is relieved by the feathery remnant of autumn leaves on the topmost branches of the trees while the blue sky is graded with tones of gray.

Other new works include an interesting winter brook scene by Howard Smith, a decorative landscape by Dwight Blaney, a new marine, "Morro Castle," by Hermann Dudley Murphy, and portrait heads by Marion L. Poole and Gertrude Fiske. Edmund C. Tarbell has sold his "Reverie" and Mr. Murphy his "Wings of the Morning." Other sales are pending. The gallery has a large daily attendance, merited by the interesting permanent exhibition, and the individual showing of the works of Messrs. Tarbell and Pratt.

CRAIG PLAYERS IN
RAPID FARCE AT
CASTLE SQUARE

CASTLE SQUARE THEATER—John Craig stock company in "Too Much Johnson," farce in three acts by William Gillette. The cast:

Joseph Johnson, Esq..... William P. Carleton
Mr. Augustus Billings..... John Craig
Mr. Leon Delahunt..... Dudley Hawley
Mr. Francis Faddish..... Robert Capron
Mr. Robert Mackintosh..... Robert Capron
Frederick..... Morrill Morrison
Steward..... Alfred Hunt
Messenger..... Irving Pichel
Sellery Lord..... George Ernst
Steward's Boy..... H. E. Fine
Mrs. Upton Batterson..... Marion Colcord
Leonora Faddish..... Mary Young
Mr. Augustus Billings..... Mary Young

Mr. Craig has chosen a jolly play for the holiday week in this lively farce of the adventures of Augustus Billings, champion explainer. Explaining had always been easy for him, for always he had a tale of a mysterious Cuban plantation to pin his explanations to. He continued with his easy explanations, even when his wife insisted upon accompanying him to Cuba on one of his trips. Nor was he upset when he found that his favorite plantation had changed hands since he was last there.

Mr. Craig gave Billings Gillettean imperturbability, no matter how extraordinary the things that happen in Cuba, where Mr. Billings is mistaken by the new owner for his bride-to-be, obtained by correspondence.

The humor of this nonsensical farce depend upon the maintenance of lively movement for their effect, and the Craig company usually maintained the pace yesterday. Mr. Carleton was hugely comic as the amorous, roaring Johnson, and Miss Young made Mrs. Billings' timidity variedly amusing. Miss Colcord was funny as the strident mother of Mrs. Billings, who set at once about changing the decorations of touchy Mr. Johnson's house. Mr. Roberts did a Dickens-like bit as the father of the bride-to-be, and Dudley Hawley was a peppery Frenchman. Next week, Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

"SPOILERS," FILM,
BOSTON THEATER

Boston theater reopened its doors Monday with a continuous film attraction. "The Spoilers," a photo-drama adapted from Rex Beach's book of the same title, is the feature of this week's bill. The play is produced by Colin Campbell. William Farum takes the role of Glenister and Miss Kathryn Williams that of Cherry Malotte. Attendance at yesterday's performances was moderate. A pleasing feature of "The Spoilers" film is the moderate pace at which the pictures are projected. The audience is allowed ample opportunity to become acquainted with the prominent characters and to grasp each point in the development of this melodrama, which abounds in sensational incidents. The film gives one a clear impression of one kind of life among the gold mines in Alaska. Musical accompaniment is furnished by an orchestra. Two other motion films are given.

G. A. R. POST CELEBRATES
The members of Edward W. Kinsley post 113, G. A. R., with their associates celebrated their forty-fifth anniversary at Young's hotel last night.

HARVARD PLANS
FOR "SIEGFRIED"
IN THE STADIUM

Metropolitan Singers and Orchestra Under Alfred Hertz Coming From New York in Early June—Seats to Be Low Price

Under the auspices of Harvard University a performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" will be presented at the Harvard Stadium on or about the evening of June 3. Arrangements have been concluded to bring the Metropolitan opera company orchestra, augmented to 125 musicians, to Boston under the baton of Alfred Hertz, conductor of the Metropolitan. The cast includes some of the world's most famous singers. Rudolf Berger will sing the title role of Siegfried; Mme. Schumann-Heink, Erda; Mme. Johanna Gadski will sing Brunnhilde; Mme. Alma Gluck, Walvogel; Albert Reiss, Mime; Otto Gortz, Alberich; Clarence Whitehill, the Wanderer (Wotan); Basil Ruysdal, Fafner. All these have sung at Bayreuth and the Metropolitan.

The stage which is to be built at the north end of the stadium will occupy, together with the orchestra, almost a third of the interior of the stadium proper, thus bringing the necessary intimacy between the stage and audience. Plans are being drawn for the erection of a limited number of boxes on the ground of the stadium interior and the orchestra will be sunk just sufficiently to give the boxholders a perfect view of the stage. To enhance further this acoustic quality the back of the stage will be enclosed in a form of shell. In order to render the picture more realistic the stage decoration will, under the direction of Joseph Urban, be composed of actual forest scenes, thus forming a natural background for the performance. It is intended to make this a national musical festival. "Siegfried" was performed a few years ago at Leipzig in the open air in the presence of many thousands of spectators and was a pronounced success.

The highest price to the subscribers for the best seats (exclusive of the boxes) is \$2.50. Five thousand seats will be reserved by Harvard University for its students. Many thousand seats will be priced at 50 cents. The management is in the hands of Messrs. S. Kronberg and W. R. MacDonald. Mr. Kronberg was for years associated with Maurice Grau during the latter's administration of the Metropolitan, and Mr. MacDonald is business manager of the Boston opera company, with which institution he has been connected since its foundation.

MME. SZUMOWSKA,
LECTURE RECITAL
ON MODERN MUSIC

JORDAN HALL—Lecture-recital Monday evening, Nov. 23, by Mme. Antoinette Szumowska for the benefit of the Polish Relief fund. The program: Chopin, "Romance sans Paroles," Saint Saens: prelude, Debussy: Idylle, Arthur Whiting: "Les Grenouilles," G. W. Chadwick: "Chant d'Amour," Stojowski: theme varie, Paderewski: humoresque, Tschakowsky: valse caprice, A. Rubinstein.

Lecture recitals, which are an important part of the musical activities of women's clubs, do not occur frequently in the regular concert calendar. The public is the loser by neglecting the verbal interpretation of musical masterworks such as those who know how to talk as well as to perform can give. William Mason was distinguished for his explanations of the piano repertoire. Thomas W. Surratt has done great service in spreading appreciation of folk music and of Wagner about the country. Walter Damrosch is willing when presenting a new composition at the concerts of the New York Symphony orchestra to prelude the performance with some remarks about the composer's aims.

Mme. Szumowska with her Chopin expositions in past seasons has held her ground in the recital field of Boston. She found applause on Monday evening going into the fresher, less academic subject of the modern schools. Much work is waiting to be done in defining to the public the methods of the music-makers of today. Audiences accustomed to Beethoven and Brahms must learn their attitude when listening to recent writers. A new habit of hearing has got to be acquired. Artists with the equipment of Mme. Szumowska can give the desired guidance.

"CIRCUS MAN," FILM,
AT OPERA HOUSE

Theodore Roberts is the star on the screen this week at the Boston Opera House, in a play called "The Circus Man" an adaptation from George Barr McCutcheon's novel "The Rose in the Ring." It is the story of a man, who in order to escape punishment for a crime he did not commit, seeks safety by hiding himself with a traveling circus. In order to get realism the picture men travelled for weeks with one of the big American circuses, thus obtaining the real saddest atmosphere.

This is the first release of this Paramount film.

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We are in the market for one and two reel comedies and comedy dramas. Submit in typewritten form to "SCENARIO EDITOR," 108 Lawrence Ave., Dorchester, Mass. HOLLAND FILM MANFG. CO. Dept. A

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Spoilers," film, continuous.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Opera scenes, dancing and motion pictures.
CASTLE—"Too Much Johnson," 2:10, 8:10.
CORT—"Peg in My Heart," 8:15.
COLONIAL—Julius Reisinger, 8.
HOLLIS—Margaret Anglin, 8:15.
KEITH'S—Variety, 8, 8:15.
MAJESTIC—Sam Bernard, 8.
MODERN—Motion pictures.
PLYMOUTH—"Peg in My Heart," 8:15.
TREMONT—"The Yellow Ticket," 8:15.
WILBUR—William Hodge, 8:15.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Miracle Man," 8:20.
BELASCO—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:15.
CORAN—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
COMEDY—Marie Tempest, 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:15.
DAILY—"Yosemite," 8:15.
EMPIRE—"Diplomacy," 8.
ELLIOTT—William Faversham, 8:15.
FOURTH—"The Lady Domino," 8.
GAIETY—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.
GLOBE—Montgomery & Stone, 8.
HARRIS—Mme. Niznina, 8:20.
HIPPODROME—Military Spectacle, 8.
HUDSON—"The Big Idea," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8.
LIBERTY—Phyllis Neilson-Terry in "Twelfth Night," 8.

GERMANY SAYS THE ALLIES ARE VIOLATING RULES

Charges That England and France Are Not Observing Declaration of London Regarding Contraband

WASHINGTON—Charges by Germany that England and France are violating the declaration of London regarding neutrals, previously presented by the Berlin foreign office to Ambassador Gerard and representatives of other neutrals, were published today from the embassy here.

The paper says Germany has thus far strictly observed the declaration of London. "However, the imperial German government must now study the question whether it will be able to continue to maintain the above attitude if the enemy powers abide by the procedure observed by them, and if the neutral powers allow such violation of the principles of neutrality to go on, to the detriment of German interests."

"The German government considers it of interest to learn which position the neutral powers intend to take toward the attitude adopted by Great Britain and France."

Conditional Contraband

"Under the declaration of London," it adds, "there can be no question of conditional contraband except where cargo is destined for the use of the administrative departments of the military force of the hostile power."

Further, it charges Great Britain with having made "the rule of continuous voyage, applicable only in the case of absolute contraband, applicable also with regard to conditional contraband, in contravention of the declaration of London."

"In consequence," it continues, "the supply by neutrals of objects of conditional contraband, especially of foodstuffs, destined only for the consumption of the inhabitants of a belligerent country, which is universally considered legitimate in international law, is practically rendered illusory, whereby the interests of the belligerents, as well as of the neutrals, are violated in a manner contrary to the law of nations."

The German statement says England enforces control over supplies destined for countries adjacent to Germany, "thereby endangering their victualling,"

Wantonly Set Aside

By Great Britain's declaration that rubber, hides and skins and various kinds of iron ore are conditional contraband, the statement says, a universally accepted principle of international law "is wantonly set aside."

Germany objects to the British claim of right to seize a vessel "during its entire voyage, if carriage of contraband has taken place under false shipping directions." Germany complains that under the British order in council "the right to seize on account of blockade running is unduly extended."

Another charge is that British seizure of merchant vessels under the Dutch, Norwegian or Italian flags of German subjects liable to do military service not only violated the established principles of international law as expressed in the declaration of London, but also infringed on an act of their own legislation.

It adds that "in the same manner the French naval forces have captured German prisoners liable to do military service on neutral merchant vessels, especially on Dutch and Spanish vessels."

Copper Trade Discussed

To maintain her right to seize or detain cargoes of American copper carried on an American or other neutral vessel to a neutral country, Great Britain apparently finds it necessary to establish the probability that copper actually is destined for Germany or Austria or even Turkey.

One means is to demonstrate an increase in the imports of copper into any neutral country in excess of the normal requirements of that country.

Monday Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, spent nearly an hour with Acting Secretary Lansing going over figures collected by England. According to Mr. Lansing, the figures seem to show the value of the copper trade of the neutral European countries was quite abnormal, though there was no general increase or decrease.

The whole subject is still under consideration by the state department, in connection with the protest of four American copper-producing companies.

SALES OF WHEAT FOR EXPORT HIGH

CHICAGO—More than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were sold here Monday for export to Europe and the total export sales from the United States came near to the 2,000,000 bushel mark. St. Louis and Omaha each reported 100,000 bushels sold for export and a big foreign demand was reported at Kansas City and seaboard points.

Much of the Chicago wheat and 120,000 bushels from Milwaukee were shipped to the seaboard by rail because of scarcity of lake vessels. Local exporters sold 400,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of oats.

PRESIDENT WILL SEE WOMEN ON SUFFRAGE

WASHINGTON—A delegation of Democratic Women of America will call upon President Wilson early in December to seek his indorsement of woman suffrage. The President promised Mrs. George A. Ames, who called upon him Monday, that he would grant an audience to them.

STATE CLERICAL FORCES TO GET MORE PAY SOON

(Continued from page one)

partment head has been filed with the civil service commission "that the person to be promoted is thoroughly competent to perform efficiently work of a superior and more advanced character and that the needs of the department demand such promotion."

Statistics Bureau First

An idea of the way the classifying into grades is being done may be obtained from the grade lists already prepared by various departments and boards. One of the departments employing many stenographers is the bureau of statistics. Here, 14 stenographers and clerks have been placed in the first grade and will receive salaries ranging from \$500 to \$750. Eight will get \$500, four \$700, one \$750 and one \$800. They are all entitled to \$50 increase within the next year subject to the provisions of fitness and recommendations from the department head.

Twenty-one employees in the statistics bureau are in grade two and will receive salaries ranging from \$750 to \$1000, which is the maximum for this grade. Many of the 21 will get \$50 raises within the next year.

Grade three of the bureau includes five persons, two to receive \$1020 and the others \$1300, \$1500 and \$1600, respectively.

Increase of \$50

Some of the salaries of the statistics bureau which go into effect with the new law represent increases over salaries received July first of this year. These immediate increases were made, it was said, in cases of individuals who had not had a salary raise for a long period or who were considered deserving of a higher rating under the new law. These increases are small, in most cases are \$50, \$40 and less, annually.

Most of the next increases in the bureau will take place as of Sept. 1 or Nov. 1, 1915.

The state free employment bureau, a division of the bureau of statistics, will have four in grade 1 and 15 in grade 2. A few will get increases over the July figures ranging from \$10 to \$50 annually. In the bank commissioner's department two employees will go in grade 1 and three in grade 2. The new grading here calls for one salary increase over July 1 of \$75 in grade 1. All have an opportunity to win a \$50 increase within the next year.

Two in Grade Three

Two employees of the board of retirement have been placed in grade 3 with salaries of \$1800 and \$1200 respectively, representing increases of \$300 and \$200 over July 1 of this year. Three employees are in grade 2, two of them with salaries of \$750 and one with a salary of \$850.

The board of conciliation and arbitration places two stenographers in grade 2, one with a salary increase over July 1 of about \$80.

William D. T. Trefry, state tax commissioner, has rated his stenographers and clerks according to the salaries they receive "at the present time." This is practically the rating that was in force July 1. Two stenographers go into grade three with salaries of \$1200 and \$1080 respectively, and two in grade two at salaries of \$900 and \$750.

Of the clerks in the tax commissioner's department, 18 are in grade three with salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$2500, 21 in grade two with salaries from \$750 to \$900 and four in grade one receiving from \$500 to \$700.

Secretary's Office

Secretary of the Commonwealth Frank J. Donahue has grouped his stenographers and clerks into the second and third grades, 15 in the second and 17 in the third.

The commissioner of province laws desired to classify his three employees so that they would get an increase of \$50 June 1, 1915 but it was found that there were not sufficient appropriations for his department to warrant this. It is understood that there are similar cases and that the Legislature will have to appropriate more for certain boards and commissions if some stenographers and clerks are to benefit under the new law.

The nautical training school is to put its single stenographer in grade two at a salary of \$900.

One of the recent additions to the state activities was the fire commissioner's office for the metropolitan district. He has three stenographers, the chief of whom is to receive \$800, which brings her in class two, and the other two go in class one at the minimum for stenographers, \$750.

No Salary Reduced

It is provided in the new salary law that all appointments after Dec. 1 to any state department, board or commission shall be made only within the grades and at the salaries established by this act and no salaries are to be increased except in accordance with its provisions.

When stenographers and clerks are transferred from one place to another their salary and grade is to be retained. Extra stenographers and clerks may be employed for limited periods when there is a need for them, but only in accordance with the civil service rules.

Nothing in the new act is to be construed to reduce the salary now paid to any stenographer or clerk.

While the act was under consideration in the Senate a provision was inserted that it should not apply to the legislative department. Hence, its provisions do not include the clerks of the Senate and House nor their assistants. It also does not apply to stenographers and clerks in the various state institutions.

GERMANIA LODGE INSTALLS

Germania Masonic lodge held its annual election and installation in the Temple last evening.

WATERWAY FOR IMPORT TRADE URGED ON U. S.

Transportation Expert of the United States Chamber of Commerce Favors Ship Line From Chicago to the Sea

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Forecasting that after 1916 the import trade of the United States will be carried by boat, that the building of a waterway to the sea would make Chicago one of the greatest seaports in the country, and advising that the United States should cooperate with Canada in deepening the channel between the lakes if Canada will construct the actual waterway to the sea, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the water transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States addressed the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Barnes came to Chicago to attend the second Great Lakes Water Ways conference at the Hotel LaSalle. He is president of the Barnes-Ames Company of Duluth. The address made a strong impression on Chicago's business men. Mr. Barnes said:

"I speak as a simple exporter from Duluth. For 20 years I have handled the grain export trade from Duluth and it is not with self praise that I state that it is the largest wheat exporting business of the United States, and the most important part of that business is its transportation, so that what I shall say on transportation will be largely in reference to grain, although it may be applied also to other commodities."

Cites Ancient History

"In the year 301, a Dioctetian, emperor of Rome, issued a famous price edict. The war had drawn the laborers from the field and factory and he attempted to solve the problem of the high cost of living by the easy way of law making instead of the slower methods of today. It is chiefly of interest to us today to compare the prices which he fixed as maximum and minimum prices with those of today. He fixed the prices of a thousand and one articles of daily use, needles, shoes, clothing, wages and food of every variety. He fixed the price of eggs at 5 cents a dozen. Today the price is 25 to 30 cents. He fixed the price of cheese at 7 cents a pound; today it is 20 cents a pound; beef 4 cents per pound, today 25 cents a pound; pork 9 cents, today 20 to 25 cents a pound. The wages of the blacksmith, the bricklayer, the wagonmaker, the carpenter and the painter were all fixed likewise and each was to receive not less than 21 cents a day and their keep, and the farm laborer was to get 11 cents a day and his keep."

"In grain the price of rye was fixed at 45 cents a bushel; the price of barley was 45 cents a bushel and of wheat 75 cents a bushel. It is interesting to us to see that prices of our farm products today under normal conditions do not greatly vary from those fixed by this old-time emperor. And does it not occur to you, as it does to me, to wonder how our farmers are prospering today when the price of their grain is worth little more in the market than it was 1600 years ago, produced by labor which they pay 10 times as much?"

Two Big Reasons

"There must be some underlying reason for this; some reason why our western country furnishes the biggest consuming market of this country, some reason why the automobiles line the village streets in the West and Northwest. To me the conclusion is this, that it is largely due to two things, first the perfect marketing system in this country, not only as to grain, but as to livestock and other commodities, and the other the great water highway of the Great lakes."

"I will show you what I mean. In 1845 it was impossible to navigate from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. The falls at Saint Marie prevented the passage of boats. All the commerce of 1845 was carried by horse and cart around the falls. The first canal was opened at Saint Marie in 1855. Since then there have been four canals opened, each larger and deeper than the others, until today the volume of freight carried on the Great lakes is a marvel in every sense."

"Since 1855 there has passed through the Sioux canal 900,000,000 tons of freight, and the saving on that freight between the cost of water transportation and rail transportation is at least \$3 per ton, or \$2,700,000,000 saved on the commerce of one lake alone."

Lake Route Cheaper

"The census department has figured the production of grain in 15 states served by the Great lakes from Ohio on the east to Montana on the west for the past 27 years at 91,000,000,000 bushels. What has this water highway represented in saving to the grower? The lake freight today from Duluth to Buffalo on grain is 1 cent per bushel, and the rail rate is 12 cents. Is it fair to say that the lake route saved 10 cents a bushel on the grain actually moved out of Lake Superior? I think you will agree with me that if there was no water highway from Duluth to New York, the price of grain in Duluth would be 10 cents further under the price at New York than with the water highway. I think you will agree with me that the price at Duluth fixes the price which the country pays for its grain, in competition with the Duluth price. I think you will agree with me that, therefore, it is a fair statement to say that a large part of that transportation saving is reflected to the grower in the price received on his grain crop, and if this is true on 91,000,000,000 bushels raised in these 15 states the grower has, because

of the presence of the Great lakes waterway, received somewhere around \$9,000,000,000 more than he would have otherwise received."

"These are large figures, perhaps they should be divided, but the saving is there. You don't need to take the money from one pocket and count it into the other to see that the saving is reflected to the grower. That is one reason why the middle West is prosperous, why farmers have increased in value, and yet they are selling the products on the same market in competition with the labor of Russia and Argentina."

Waterway Great Asset

"I believe the Great lakes waterway is the one asset and I believe the statement is not too broad when I say the greatest asset of the United States."

"The Saskatchewan provincial commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to investigate market conditions and make for the prosperity of their grain growers last year, made its report, and among its conclusions was this: that it costs the farmer 5 cents a bushel to haul his grain an average of 6 miles from the farm to the country grain station, 5 cents a bushel actual cost, and there have been times in the past 15 years when we have shipped grain from Duluth to Liverpool for 5 cents a bushel; 4000 miles of water transportation for the average cost of six miles of wagon haul. Doesn't that speak something of the reason why the West and the Northwest have prospered?"

"In May and June of this year, we ourselves loaded 27 tramp steamers of grain at Montreal, because Montreal has water transportation to its very dock. In 1916, we expect the same transporta-

tion to New York; in 1916 we expect the Erie canal to give the American farmer a chance to ship to American ports once more. I believe the Erie canal is going to be a bigger factor in the prosperity of the middle West and Northwest than is generally realized today."

Will Rebuild Commerce

"I know in the grain trade it will rebuild the commerce of American ports, that it will take away from the Canadian ports naturally handicapped by longer routes, higher insurance and restricted ocean service, the advantages which they have had in water transportation. I believe it is going to do something for the West. I believe that boats that carry grain to New York will carry merchandise back. You pay on merchandise transported from New York a warehouse rate probably averaging \$5 to \$6 a ton and on high class merchandise \$12 to \$15 a ton, the most attractive rate for water transportation if it can be handled by water all the way. I believe you are going to find your import trade carried in water bottoms after 1916."

"What has been the effect of railroad competition with the lake lines that you have had? What are you going to do when water transportation is a real fact? Here in Chicago the lake and rail rate from New York to Chicago is 62 cents and the rail rate is 75 cents. Instead of giving the Great lakes an opportunity to carry their natural tonnage that should move at 62 cents, the same railroads that maintain the 75 cents rail rate have sought to devise roundabout routes to Chicago in which the

element of water transportation should enter, and because of that they must meet the water and rail rates by these natural routes."

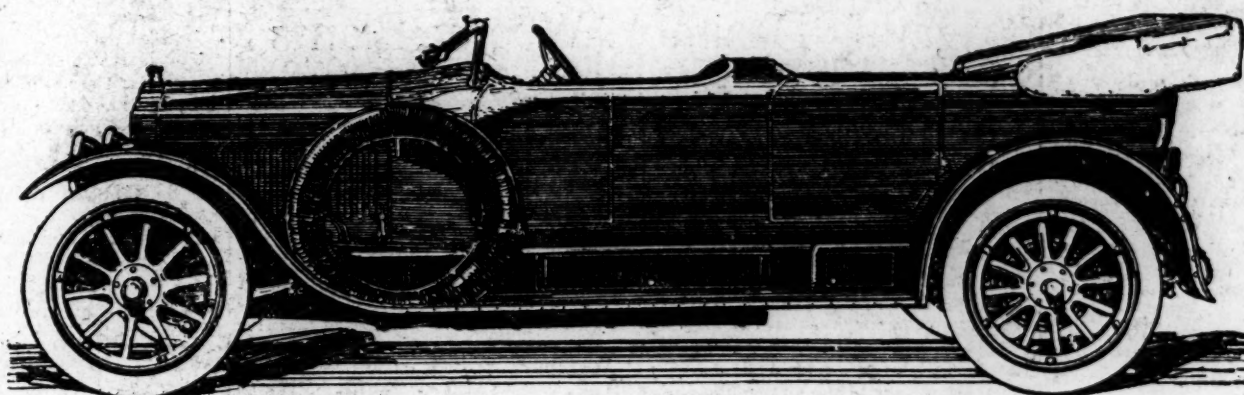
"They are taking from your natural lines the tonnage which could be reflected in lower rates. It costs just as much for a boat to run one third full as it does full. A boat could better afford to haul merchandise from Chicago to Buffalo and back for \$1 full than \$2 running one third full."

Diverted Tonnage Cause

"But as long as the other routes are allowed to divert the tonnage your boats will run one third full as they are today. When the barge canal is in operation if you receive a bill at 54 cents water rate to Chicago, are you going to sit by and see these same routes lower their rates to 54 cents and divert the tonnage, and make it up by another 5 per cent increase on the 75 cents all rail to bring up the average rate? Are you going to do that, or are you going to insist that the tonnage shall move on the most economical route?"

"There is one other project I think you ought to be thinking about, and that is the possibility of a water highway to the sea. It is not so far away perhaps as some of you think, and if it should come what would it mean to Duluth and Chicago? Look at the radiating lines of railroad distribution from Chicago and compare them with those from New York. You would see Chicago distribution running half way back to New York. It would rebuild Chicago as probably the greatest seaport in America."

"What can we do to further a deep



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waterway to the sea? Canada must have it. Canada is a country dependent upon the prosperity of its grain grower. They cannot grow anything else in western Canada. It will do everything possible to avoid competing with the cheap labor countries. It must do something. When this most deplorable war is over you will find that one of the most active questions in Canada, and Canada will make some move if she receives the proper encouragement from us.

"It is something we should be thinking about, how far we can go in helping Canada with a deep waterway. It will help us more than Canada. Our commerce is larger. The interest of our grain growers is superior. We must do something to encourage Canada to do this."

"The thought that I want to leave with you is that the United States shall agree to deepen the channel between the lakes if Canada will construct the actual waterway to the sea."

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Best Way of Propagating Desirable Woody Plants

It often happens that in the private garden as well as in the commercial plantation a certain specimen of gooseberry, grape, currant among fruiting plants and spice bush or other plant grown for its flowers may be found to be so greatly superior to its fellows that the question arises: How can I get other plants just like that without risking disappointment in purchasing from nursery salesmen? The only answer is propagation from the specimen itself. By restricting the choice of cuttings to those secured from an individual bush or vine the characteristics of that specimen can be much more nearly approached than by any other method.

The next question is: How and when shall the work be done and what is the best way? Now is the best time to take cuttings of such species as those mentioned, but not the best time to propagate them. Propagation proper should commence in the spring; but much can be gained by preparing the cuttings in late fall or early winter and storing them until the propagation season arrives. Among the advantages of doing the preliminary work in the autumn are that it is out of the way before the rush of spring work arrives, and, more important, the cuttings themselves have made preparation for growth during the period of their enforced separation from the parent plant and are thus ready to commence the development of root and branch with the least possible delay.

Gooseberry, grape and currant cuttings may be taken as typical of the most popular shrubs that can be propagated by means of cuttings. They are all remarkably easy to make "strike" root. The best way to proceed with them is to select only those clear straight stems which grew during no more than the previous summer—one year shoots, they are called. Preferably the gooseberry and currant cuttings should be a foot or more long, and contain perhaps 10 or 15 or more buds; those of the grape should be only long enough to contain two buds, one near the top, the other near the bottom of the cutting. The stem in the latter case should not be more than a quarter of an inch long above the upper and not more below the lower one.

After the cuttings have been made as described, they should be tied in bundles, the butts all at one side, the apices at the other, and labeled for identification—a necessity when several kinds of cuttings are to be stored together, an advisability always. Then they should be buried.

It is highly important in burying to have the soil well drained. A knoll of a gravelly or sandy nature is best; but failing this the nearest approach to it should be given preference. Never choose a wet spot. The hole should be deep enough to go below the frost line of the locality so the cuttings will not actually freeze though kept very cold and moist. Preferably the bundles should stand on their butts rather than lie flat in the hole. Care should be taken to work

the soil well around the cuttings and to leave no unnecessary air spaces around either the cuttings or the bundles. After the bundles have been covered with a few inches of soil the earth should be firmed (not necessarily packed) by light tramping. Lastly the place should be marked so it can easily be found in spring.

In the spring after grass has begun to look green will be soon enough to dig up the bundles and plant the cuttings. Planting is as simple as seed sowing. The cuttings, which will be found to have developed a granular looking "callus" at their lower ends, should be planted so only the upper bud of the grape and two or three of the gooseberry and currant cuttings show above the surface of the ground. With the latter two plants it

will usually be found best to remove all but the buds desired by rubbing. This will prevent the formation of more shoots than are needed. Three or four are usually abundance. The cuttings may be set four to six inches apart in rows which may be 12 to 30 inches apart, depending on whether cultivation is to be done by hand wheel hoes, or by horsepower. Cultivation is the same as for ordinary garden crops, the idea being to keep the ground loose and open and free from weeds.

In the following autumn after the leaves have fallen, or in the following spring the plants may be set where it is desired they shall remain permanently, or they may be transplanted into nursery rows for another season's growth.

TIME'S CHANGES IN SHOPPING LISTS

If the woman who goes down town shopping today could compare the items which she has written on her list with those which she planned to buy when she made a similar trip a half dozen years ago, she would see there was a great difference in the two lists. This may be largely the result of Dame Fashion's caprices, but it may also be somewhat the result of improvements in dress.

Possibly in the first item on the list—underwear—one may see as clearly the hand of public opinion as that of fashion. A few years ago were worn the heavy, bunglesome garments over which the dresses of the present time could not be worn satisfactorily. The slogan, "Warmth without weight," brought with it a lighter weight, soft, dainty style of underwear that women declare is so much more comfortable that they will never go back to the heavy garments. One may recall the heavy "red flannels" which were worn a generation or so ago, but which, it is said, were no warmer than many of those of much lighter weight which the shopper would purchase today.

On the former shopping list the item, "Dress shields" may have appeared next, for they were used in almost every dress, but now one needs to buy but two or three pairs, for the waists are so sheer and lacy that they cannot be worn at all, and with the kimono sleeves they are not so much needed.

Dress fasteners, in all probability, appear on the present shopping list instead of the once popular hooks and eyes; pearl buttons for underwear, and lingerie ribbons have given place to dainty crocheted cords and tassels; thread and spool silk, although appearing on the list, are purchased in far smaller quantities, for, with the narrow width skirts and few seams, the three spools which were once used on one gown would make three dresses nowadays.

Dress linings are almost entirely banished from the purchases of the modern woman, for there is no place in the slender line popular today, for materials,

Cooking Recipes

STEAMED CRANBERRY PUDDING

One cup of sugar, one egg, one teaspoon of vanilla, three teaspoons of baking powder, four tablespoons of butter, three-quarters cup of cold water, one and a half cups of flour, two cups of cranberries. Mix as for cake batter. Alternate a layer of berries, place in a mold and steam for one and a half hours. Serve with vanilla or cranberry sauce.

BAKED APPLE WITH CRANBERRY SAUCE

Core the apples or halve them and hollow out the halves, fill the centers with cranberry sauce or cranberries cooked whole in a rich syrup. Have ready a thick syrup and baste the apples frequently with this. Bake until tender. The syrup should jelly when the fruit is done. Serve with whipped cream.

CRANBERRY HARD SAUCE

One cup of powdered sugar, one half cup of butter, one third cup of cranberry sauce. Beat the butter and sugar until light. Add the berry sauce slowly and beat well to prevent curdling.—Washington Herald.

VELVET MUFFINS

Sift together two cups of flour, add one half teaspoonful baking soda. Rub a heaping teaspoonful of butter finely into the flour. Beat one egg, add one cupful milk thoroughly. When smooth and light divide into well-buttered muffin pans, filling them about two thirds full. Bake in hot oven for 20 minutes.—Toledo Blade.

KITCHEN ARRANGED TO SAVE STEPS

I have never seen a kitchen so poorly arranged that a little money and a great deal of thought would not make it a hundred per cent more efficient, writes Christine Frederick in the Country Gentleman.

The first idea to be grasped is that the equipment and tools needed for the same kind of work should be placed as much together as possible. This means that we should hang near the stove all the particular stove utensils and fittings—the skillets, the pancake turner, the skimmer and the soup ladle—and we should have the pot closets or shelves near the stove so that we won't have to walk 20 feet across the room to get them when we need them. The same idea can be applied to all the preparing work. The bowls, cake beater and cake pans should be near together, the vegetable preparers should be near the sink and the little vegetable board, and so on. Once a woman gets this idea of grouping related tools together she has found the secret of step-saving work.

She may not need to change her present closets or shelves; they may simply be rearranged with this idea in view, or perhaps two eight-inch shelves over the kitchen table will make a kitchen cabinet on which she can place her spices, cereals, and so on. Underneath such shelves, or over any other working surface, she will find the three-inch strips of trim just the thing into which to fasten cup hooks and nails. She will be surprised to find that a dozen cup hooks screwed into such a strip three inches apart will empty her table drawers. Those knives that cannot be hung up may be fitted into a canvas or canvas strip such as cobblers have, so that each knife edge may be kept sharp and the knife easy to pick up.

Another thing that will improve the kitchen and make for better sanitation is the use of many more glass containers for dry cereals. A row of eight or ten shining glass jars, airtight and fitted with neat labels, makes the kitchen look trim and attractive. Labels of all kinds will make for accuracy and ease in cooking. The housewife may cut them herself, or she can get a little box of square or oblong stickers for a few cents, with which she can accurately label all supplies, so that little time will be wasted in handling them.

It may be the kitchen table has only

Transparent Sleeves

Transparent sleeves in the new gowns are long and are made with a slight fullness, so that the wear on them is not too hard. Ruffles or a pointed line at the lower edge are the usual finish, says the Philadelphia North American. They are cut with more width at the top and sometimes there is a gathering along the inner seam. If chiffon that you have matched with the goods be too dark, place the sleeves over white mousseline. This will give the right shade and increase the wear of the sleeve.

SMART COSTUME WITH CAPE EFFECT

The cape effect makes one of the prettiest and most novel features of the season. Here it is used with exceptionally good result, and the gown is one that can be worn within doors or on the street with the addition of a fur scarf if the day is mild.

The costume is much liked for broadcloth, which is a favorite of the season, for gabardine and also for velvet, faille



silk and charmeuse satin, and frequently for broadcloth or gabardine combined with velvet or with charmeuse.

There is a foundation blouse which, in this instance, is made of striped silk and an over-blouse in cape effect. The skirt consists of a deep yoke with a plain lower portion, with plaited panels. The sleeves may be made in full or three quarter length, but a marked feature of the season is to be found in the combination of open neck with long sleeves.

In the picture gabardine is combined with Roman striped silk that is exceedingly handsome in effect, but chiffon vel-

Tact and Courtesy Needed in Secretarial Position

"One may talk of courtesy in this or that place," said some one recently, "but there are few places in the business world where it is more necessary than in the secretarial position. No one else is so closely connected with the executives as the secretaries, who are expected to reflect their methods."

The importance of a secretarial position is great, but there is a certain kind of importance which may be exaggerated. This may be illustrated by a spe-

cial case which was cited. A woman who found it necessary to call on a business man was received by his secretary with scant courtesy, but she knew that her errand was to his advantage as well as her own, so she insisted that her card should be taken to him.

The surprise and astonishment expressed on the face of the secretary as she noted the hearty handshake and cordiality of her chief as he welcomed his caller showed that she recognized the mistake that she had made. She may have felt that she was working for the best interests of her employer, but if the caller had not insisted that he should be told that she was there the secretary's lack of courtesy would have caused him to miss an interview of importance to him.

The tactful secretary will protect her employer's time, but will do it in such a way that the one who cannot see him will go away with the disappointment much softened by the thrill of pleasure which is always experienced from coming in contact with a courteous, tactful business woman.

Possibly the social secretary has a great opportunity to exhibit this tact as the secretary to the business man, although any digressions from it may not cost her employer so much in dollars and cents. Here again her sense of importance in her position may be so exagger-

ated that she will lose many friends not only for herself but for her employer. It is not an easy position to hold, that of the average secretary—to know just what to do to protect the interests and time of the busy man or woman for whom she is working—but it may help her if she can realize that she is not working for their interests if she shows any discourtesy to any one who comes to see them; if she can lose sight of herself and the importance of her position, remembering only her employer's best interests, it may help her to solve some of those problems which come with her work.

One of the best-known social secretaries of the world has won her reputation through her remarkable tact and courtesy. If she had been imbued with the idea of her high position and consequence, the world would never have known of her, but because she has tried to make every caller feel comfortable and happy, at the same time preventing every one from seeing her employer unless it was necessary, she has earned an enviable reputation for herself and respect for her business ideals.

Hot Water Marks
To remove hot water marks on polished tables and trays make a thin paste of salad oil and salt, leave it on the marks for an hour, then polish with a dry cloth.—New York Press.

Blouse par excellence of the season is the one made with a sleeveless overbody of satin or velvet on crepe or whatever the designer happens to fancy, and a guimpe and long sleeves of another material, usually matching the main body in color.

One sees this type of blouse on every hand, says a New York Sun writer, and it offers all sorts of opportunities for economies, though one can spend an extravagant sum on it if one spurs frugality.

It offers also excellent opportunity for giving a one-piece frock effect to the skirt and blouse of a suit; for the material of the skirt can be carried on up to the shoulder, and yet, if it happens to be too warm for waist comfort, can be cut away drastically over the transparent or semi-transparent underbodies.

Many of these blouses are made in velvet with long sleeves and waistcoat or guimpe of satin or chiffon or lace; and some of the popular models in this class should not be called blouses at all, for they emphatically do not blouse.

Instead they mold the shoulders and bust softly, loosely, and fall straight to the hips like glorified middie blouses. They are comfortable and smart looking for the young, contingent and for the slender women; but, alas, they seem to have a perverse way of appealing to the wrong women and appearing upon the wrong figures.

The same is true of the other straight falling overbody, which is built somewhat on the lines of a short mandarin coat. In velvet with touches of bold embroidery and fur and with long sleeves of chiffon, lace or satin it is picturesque and charming—when becoming.

There is many an overbody model less radical than these, and with a skirt to match the overbody almost any model of this kind would fit in well with a one-piece frock design. Where an old bodice is too worn for further wear, it is sometimes quite possible to get enough good material out of it for an overbody and achieve a bodice on modish lines without too much buying of new material.

The really good-looking high-collared blouse is still scarce. Only in the more expensive shops as a rule can one find it at its best, but the knowing women, recognizing the handwriting on fashion's wall, are picking it up when they see it, and the manufacturers are taking the hint, so the supply will be more plentiful before long.

Some of the high-necked effects achieved in the realm of the blouse are too fussy to be becoming to the average woman. The very high plaited collar or ruche rising above a tight high collar and almost obliterating chin and ears is a case in point, but occasionally a woman does look piquant and pretty even in that collar, and certain velvet blouses, or rather overbodies, which have high collars flaring out to enclose the chin, after the fashion of the ruches just mentioned, and faced with fur, are becoming to a charming face, even though they are a trifle bizarre.

Out of compliment to the general popularity of certain colors the blouse designers have turned out many models in the new greens, in sand color, in dark prune and in the omnipresent browns. Sand color and brown in combination appear in a few of the French blouses, and the dark seal browns are effectively lightened by touches of flesh pink and dark fur.

Fine dull metallic laces or nets form the long sleeves and enter into the front trimming of some of the velvet blouses and for evening wear are shown gorgeous little confessions of chiffon, velvet, fur paillettes which would convert a simple skirt and bodice of satin or other silk into the most fetching of theater or restaurant costumes.

Unassuming but by no means inexpensive blouses of chalk or old ivory satin, beautifully cut but severely plain, buttoning straight up the middle front

Whole Wheat Bread

Has almost entirely taken the place of white bread in thousands of families. They prefer it as a matter of taste and on account of its well known satisfying quality. Get a sack of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour today. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

TWO RULES FOR KNITTING HELMETS

Directions are given for two helmets which are very different. In the first one there is a short cape in both the front and back of the neck, and in the second the helmet is made larger, coming well around the chin and low over the forehead, and is wrapped around the neck.

For the first style, 2 hanks of knitting worsted are required and 5 steel needles No. 12.

Cast on 56. Knit for about 5 inches. This forms half of the cape. Repeat this for the other half. Divide the stitches on 4 needles and join as in making a stocking. Knit 2, purl 2, for 4 inches. This forms the neck.

For the open face, leave 28 stitches in the middle of the front cape. The remainder of the stitches (84) knit same as in the cape, for 90 rows (45 ridges).

Bind off 28 stitches on each side of the 84; knit the 28 left on the needles for 56 rows; bind off, and sew them to the sides. Take up all the stitches around the face of the hood, and add those left on the fourth needle; knit 2, purl 2, for 20 rows. Bind off.

For the directions given below 3 hanks of knitting yarn are required and 4 steel knitting needles, Nos. 8 or 10.

Cast on 96 stitches, 32 on each 3 needles, knit 2, purl 2, round and round, until the strip is 14 inches long.

Cast off 24 stitches loosely to make the opening for the face. Knit 2, purl 2, backward and forward, for 8 rows (about 1 inch).

Cast on 24 stitches loosely, and on 3 needles, knit 2, purl 2, round and round, for 28 rounds. Knit one round plain; then knit 80 stitches plain, knit 2 together. Repeat from * around. You will have narrowed 3 stitches. Continue narrowing in these 3 places in each round until you have 27 stitches left. Knit round plain. Bind off.

Pass a piece of yarn through all the stitches around the opening at the top of the cap, draw up tightly and sew firmly together.

This cap can also be knit on 2 needles and sewed up. Stitches and proportion being the same.

GOOD SUPPLY OF AMERICAN RIBBONS

Ribbons in profusion are used this season—ribbons of satin, faille and moire; ribbons for girdles, for dress trimmings, for millinery, and in all prices, from two cents to \$10 a yard are used to adorn the fashionable woman of today.

It seems to be a special season for ribbons, and, with the improvement in the dye situation and the ability of American manufacturers to produce good ribbons, there is no reason why American women cannot have all of these that they desire, especially when the output of the manufacturers of this country has reached from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 worth in a single year at a time when the European markets were open to the American buyers. Now that they have the responsibility and opportunity of

supplying the demand, and fashion very sensibly, has chosen what can be so well supplied, it is expected that American women will be abundantly supplied with ribbons, and from those made in their own country.

Corded effects are among the popular styles, both for an edge and through the center as a fancy stripe. Roman stripes in dark colors continue in favor and a particularly charming effect is produced by the stripes which are made of velvet. Another style which has been in vogue for some time, and which women are loath to discard, is the use of ribbons on linings to be covered by sheer material, as chiffon and net. Metalized ribbons, moires and other fancy ribbons are used in this way.

CAUSE AND EFFECT!

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Palmer's Rules for Happiness Every Day

When Alice Freeman Palmer was talking to some children in Boston one day she gave them three rules for happiness, and in the "Life" written by her husband, Prof. George H. Palmer, the story is told in her own words:

"Well," I said, "I will give you my three rules for being happy; but mind you must all promise to keep them for a week, and not skip a single day, for they won't work if you skip a single day." So they all faithfully and solemnly promised that they wouldn't skip a single day.

"The first rule is that you commit something to memory every day, something good. It needn't be much, three or four words will do, just a pretty bit of a poem, or a Bible verse." Again they all promised that they would and not skip a single day.

"The second rule is: Look for something pretty every day; and don't skip a day, or it won't work. A leaf, a flower, a cloud—you can all find something. Isn't there a park somewhere near here that you can all walk to?" (Yes, there was one.) "And stop long enough before the pretty thing that you have said to say 'Isn't it beautiful!' Drink in every detail and see its loveliness all through. Can you do it?" They promised to, to a girl.

"My third rule is—now, mind, don't skip a day—Do something for somebody every day." "Oh, that's easy," they said, though I thought it would be the hardest thing of all. Just think, that is what those children said, "Oh, that's easy! Didn't they have to tend babies and run errands every day, and wasn't that doing something for somebody?" "Yes," I answered them, "it was."

"At the end of the next week," continues Mrs. Palmer, "I was wending my way along a very narrow street when suddenly I was literally grabbed by the arm, and a little voice said, 'I done it.' 'Did what?' I exclaimed, looking down, and seeing at my side a tiny girl with the proverbial fat baby asleep in her arms. Now I will admit that he was awfully stupid of me not to know, but my thoughts were far away, and I actually did not know what she was talking about. 'What you told us to, and I never skipped a day, neither,' replied the child in a rather hurt tone. 'Oh,' I said, 'now I know what you mean. Put down the baby and let's talk about it.' So down on the sidewalk she deposited the sleeping infant and she and I stood over it and talked.

"Well," she said, "I never skipped a day, but it was awful hard. It was all

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Galley.

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR.



What place of defense?

ECONOMIC CLUB HEARS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

Privy Councilor in the Ministry
of the Interior at Berlin Among
Speakers—Leaders in Amer-
ican Education Also Heard

Various aspects of "The War" and opinions regarding the neutrality of Belgium were given by a German privy councilor and leaders in American education at the dinner of the Economic Club of Boston in the American House last night. About 500 persons attended the gathering over which William H. Lincoln, president of the club, officiated. Opening the subject he said he believed the people will demand an international court of justice for the settlement of disputes.

The speakers were Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard, Prof. Leo Wiener of Harvard, Heinrich Albert, privy councilor in the German ministry of the interior, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University.

Dr. Jordan for Peace

Dr. Jordan made an appeal for universal peace. Answering a question as to who caused the war he said: "This war is the product of military efficiency; not military efficiency in any one nation, but in all nations, because if a nation prepares for war it will get it." He said that spending \$50,000,000 a day will mean that the war chest must be replenished and he believed if all the money in the world were used the war could only last a year. He could foresee but one result—a drawn game.

Prof. Kuno Francke explained the German policy. He declared that he respected the views that Germany was dominated by the military class, but he asked his hearers to compare Germany in July, 1914, with the other countries of Europe and he said they could admit of no comparison as to the wide fields of peaceful activities. He argued that Germany was aiming today to maintain peaceful achievements.

Not Question of Nation

Allusions to the remarks of Professor Francke were made by Prof. Leo Wiener. He would not yield to the argument for Germany, he said, and added that if the words France, Russia, or England were substituted for Germany we would get the same result.

Dr. Albert discussed the neutrality question. He asserted that the neutrality of Belgium had become void because of the growth and military development on Belgian territory and because of the practical violation of her neutrality by England, France and Belgium herself. He contended that to the reference in the Hague conference of 1907, which ruled that no neutral power could allow an army of another country to pass through that country there was but one answer—that Belgium was no longer neutral since England was already there and Germany was on the defensive.

Professor Hart spoke on the history of European treaties and coming down to the present time said in regard to the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany that those who take up the sword must take the responsibilities.

CONCRETE SEWERS TO REPLACE WOOD

Eighty-three thousand dollars' worth of modern concrete sewers are to be placed in many down-town streets in Boston this winter, replacing the old wooden type which are a constant expense to the city for repair. Mayor Curley yesterday authorized the expenditure of the money. The most expensive work will be that between Atlantic and Harrison avenues in Beach street. This sewer work will cost the city \$43,043.

Other sewer contracts submitted to the mayor by Commissioner Rourke include the following: Intervale street, Dorchester, \$4,000; Spring street, West Roxbury, \$7,146; Water street, between Broad and Congress, \$13,240; Kilby street, between Central and Milk, \$11,445; Broad street, between Central and Water, \$21,226.

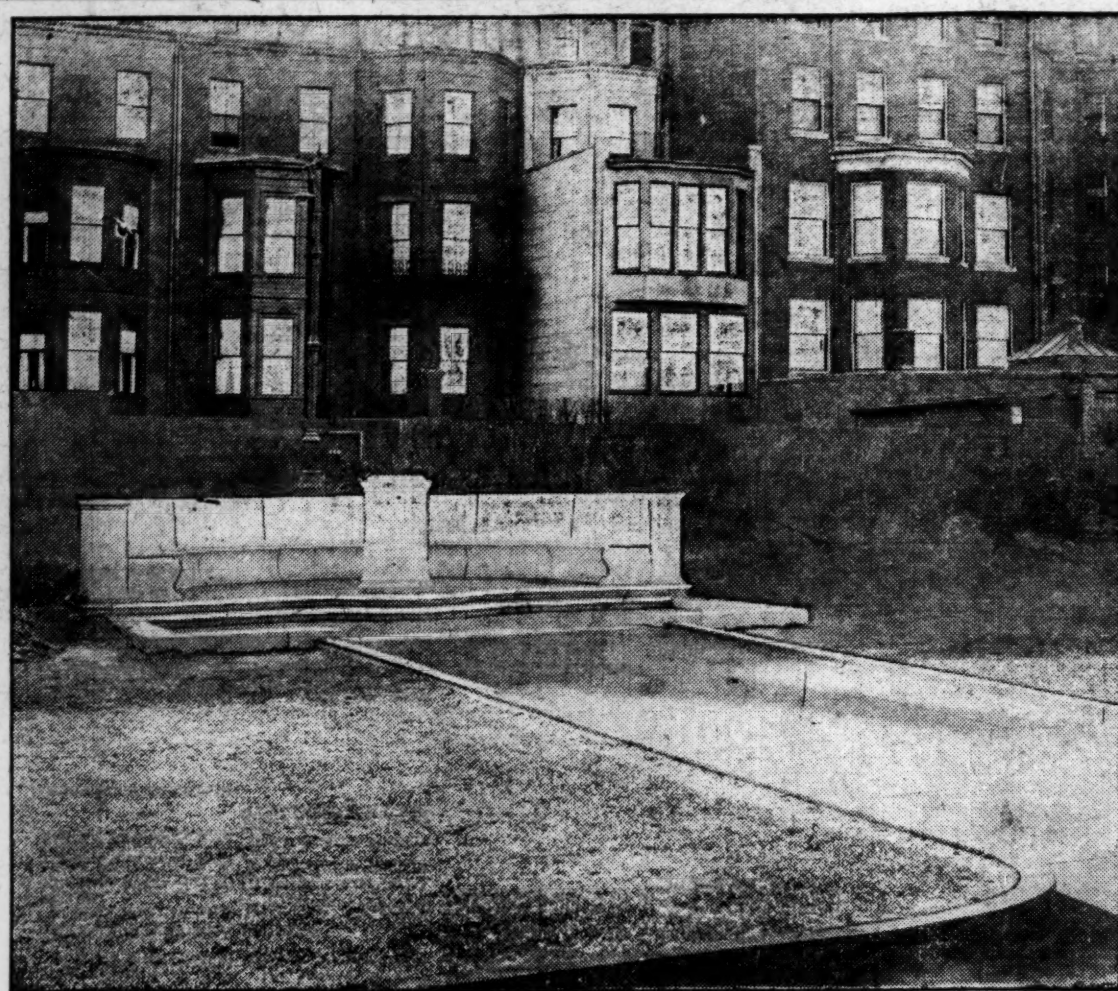
HARVARD PLANS STUDENT SOCIALS

Harvard University students and officers will hold the first of a series of weekly gatherings designed to promote friendliness between the men and the instructors and their wives in the Phillips Brooks house next Friday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. The committee will arrange a meeting every week for the next three months.

Each time there will be guests of prominence either connected with or visiting the university. Representatives of the graduate and undergraduate departments will act as ushers. The gatherings will be entirely informal, all students being welcome.

NEW CREDENTIALS TO BE PRESENTED

WASHINGTON—Romulo S. Naon, minister from Argentina, and Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, minister from Chile, will present their new credentials as ambassadors to President Wilson shortly after his return from his Thanksgiving trip to Williamstown, Mass. Mr. Wilson is expected to signalize the occasion by addresses on the friendship of the United States for the two South American countries.



Granite exedra and sundial erected on Charles river esplanade in honor of Oliver Wendell Holmes

FEWER APPLES NOW SHIPPED TO EUROPE'S PORTS

Figures Show Falling Off in
Number of Barrels Compared
With First of the Season,
Says Chamber

Apples from New England and Canadian orchards are not being shipped abroad so freely now as when the season first opened. During the week ending Nov. 21 there were but 95,478 barrels destined for Europe carried out of ports on this side of the Atlantic. In the corresponding week of last year were 32,825 barrels more sent abroad than in the week just ended. This is according to statistics compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Aggregate shipments to Europe this year, however, are about 7 per cent greater than those of the corresponding period of 1913. Since the season opened 1,025,412 barrels have been exported; in the same period of 1913 there were 956,065 barrels exported.

Shipments during the seven days ending last Saturday follow: From Boston to Liverpool 11,233 barrels; to Glasgow 9,406 barrels; from New York to Liverpool 10,213; to Glasgow 4,632; to Genoa 200; to Scandinavian ports 3,000; from Halifax to London 26,195; to Manchester 5,733; from Montreal to Liverpool 10,658; to London 479; to Glasgow 15,000; to Bristol 180; from St. John to London 1372; to Glasgow 177; a sum total of 95,478 barrels, as against 128,303 barrels the corresponding week of last year. Last week there were no apple exportations from Portland, Me.

So far this season, there have been shipped to Liverpool a total of 420,512 barrels against 344,723 in 1913; to London 181,003 against 181,856; to Glasgow 285,551 against 240,962; to Manchester 66,809 against 33,975; to various other ports 71,477 against 45,126; there were also shipped 109,453 barrels to Hamburg in this period of 1913. This makes a grand total of 1,025,412 barrels exported this year against 956,065 barrels last year, and against 1,580,826 barrels in 1912.

HADDOCK FISHERS BREAK RECORDS

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Capt. Manuel C. Santos and the 20 men of the crew of the schooner Mary C. Santos of Provincetown have decided to begin a well-earned vacation, since they have broken all records in the fresh haddock fishery.

Captain Santos has just reported the result of his 10 months of fishing, a stock valued at \$54,175. Each member of the crew will get \$1220 as his share. The schooner is one of the fleet that make the Boston market, and is frequently seen at the new South Boston fish pier.

ONTARIO SEEKING TO PROVIDE JOBS

TORONTO, Ont.—Exportation of pulp wood from crown lands in northern Ontario will be permitted a few months longer because of the lack of employment in certain parts of the province. The government has decided to ask the Legislature at its next session for the necessary extension.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS HEAR NOVELIST

Owen Wister was the speaker at the first mass meeting of the year at Radcliffe held yesterday afternoon in Agassiz House theater. Mr. Wister spoke on "Short Cuts."

MEMORIAL TO BE DEDICATED SOON

The granite exedra and sundial which has been erected on the Charles river embankment as a memorial to Oliver Wendell Holmes is nearly ready for the dedication exercises, which will take place within a few days. The memorial has been built between Exeter and Fairfield streets, in the rear of the house where Dr. Holmes lived. The simple inscription, "Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-1894," has been placed on the base of the sundial.

In planning the memorial the committee, of which Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, was an honorary member, sought something which would be useful and would not obstruct the view of the river from the houses on Beacon street.

LARGE TRACTS TO BE PLACED UNDER HOMESTEAD LAWS

Many Thousand Acres in Wy-
oming, Idaho and Utah Will Be
Open to Public Settlement

Secretary Lane has just given orders extending to large tracts of land in three states, the provisions of the enlarged homestead act. This action is taken after the lands have been determined by examination to be non-irrigable, and the orders become effective Jan. 11, 1915. On this date such of the lands affected as are vacant public lands may be taken up as homesteads in tracts of 320 acres each. About 37,000 acres are distributed over the state of Utah. More than 170,000 acres are in the state of Idaho, mainly in Elmore county, north and northwest of Mountain Home. More than 165,000 acres are in Wyoming, the greater portion of which is situated southeast of Laramie, in Albany county; south and southwest of Rawlins, in Carbon county, and in Uinta county.

Descriptions of the lands affected by the orders will be furnished to the appropriate local land offices, where further information may be obtained and applications to enter may be filed.

SALVATION ARMY DINNERS FOR 3000

Councilman John A. Coulthurst of the city council is to open the dinner at the People's Palace, given by the Salvation Army on Thanksgiving day to over 3000. There will be five sittings of 300 each. The first one will take place at 11:30 a. m. and by 2 o'clock 1500 children and women will have feasted on chicken and "fixins." Each little guest will be given a bag of candy and fruit as they leave.

Beside the dinner given at the hall baskets will be sent into many homes the day before Thanksgiving. A dinner will also be served to 200 men at the Army's home on Hampden street, and at the Army's home for girls in Dorchester.

COUNCIL ASKS FOR TWO WARD PLANS

Boston city council, as a committee of the whole, which considered the redistricting of Boston yesterday afternoon at a special meeting called by President Daniel McDonald, voted to have City Clerk Donovan, Assistant City Clerk Doyle and John F. Dever, clerk of committees, draw two plans, one for 26 wards and the other for 34.

By 26 ward plan two representatives to the Legislature would be elected from each ward. If 34 wards are fixed upon, representative districts will be divided so that in some cases three representatives will be named by two wards.

OPEN FORUM IN SOMERVILLE TO BE BEGUN SOON

Meetings to Be Held Sunday
Nights Will Be Patterned
Somewhat After Those Con-
ducted in Ford Hall

Somerville is to have its own Open Forum, smaller but patterned in many respects after the one now being carried on in Ford hall, Boston. The plans are being made by a committee and it is expected that the first meeting will be held not later than early in January in Unitarian hall, Somerville.

It is planned to make the forum a community affair not limited to race, color or creed. The meetings will be held on Sunday evenings. There will be a half hour's entertainment, followed by an address by a prominent speaker on some topic of human interest. The meeting will then be open for discussion.

The committee consists of the Rev. Chester A. Drummond, Mrs. Arthur A. Smith, Mrs. John E. Sylvester, Mrs. M. A. Tufts, Mrs. Charles P. Lincoln, Mrs. Levi L. Hawkes, Miss Beulah M. Pierce, Frank W. Kaan, Arthur P. Vinal, Mr. and Mrs. John S. S. Edmonds, Herbert W. Doten, Charles E. Piper and Frank E. Dickerman.

It is aimed to bring about a better knowledge of current topics. It is not to be understood as a church proposition in any way.

The committee has held conferences with the officers of many of Somerville's organizations, and they expressed their approval and their willingness to cooperate.

William Horton Foster addressed one of these conferences. He said that the Ford Hall forum celebrated its sixth anniversary last spring and that it has become a regular institution in the city's life. He stated that the only pledge necessary to join the forum was to sign an agreement as follows: "I do solemnly declare that I will strive to advance the common good of the commonwealth of Ford Hall by all means in my power."

PROF. TURNER NEW LEADER OF STATE COLONIAL SOCIETY

He Succeeds Dr. Henry Lefavour
of Simmons, Who Declines
Reelection After Long Service

Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner of Harvard yesterday became head of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He succeeded Dr. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, who declined reelection after seven years' service.

The other officers are: Vice-presidents, Judge Marcus P. Knowlton of Springfield and Andrew McFarland Davis of Cambridge; recording secretary, Henry W. Cunningham of Boston; corresponding secretary, the Rev. Charles E. Park of Boston; treasurer, Henry Herbert Edes of Cambridge; registrar, Frederick Lewis Gay of Brookline; member of council for three years, George V. Leverett of Boston.

Among those present at the dinner which followed the meeting were Dr. Frederick J. Turner, the president-elect; Judge Knowlton, Dr. Henri Lichtenberg, the Rev. James De Normandie, the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, the Rev. William W. Fenn and the Rev. Edward C. Moore, Judges William T. Forbes, Charles F. Jenney and William Cushing Wait, Dr. Elihu Thomson, Hon. Winslow Warren, Prof. Charles R. Cross, Charles H. Grandgent and Alexander G. McAide, Dr. William B. Thayer, Dr. Edward Channing, Worthington C. Ford, Hon. Charles G. Washburn, Samuel Henshaw, Dr. Chester N. Greenough and Waldo Lincoln.

COLORADO MINE STATUS TOLD BY CHURCH WITNESS

Investigator for Federal Council
Reports Coal Concerns Domi-
nate Politics and Close Ave-
nues of Justice to Workingmen

NEW YORK—Reporting to the commission on the church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Monday, the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, associate secretary, as investigator, criticizes the Colorado coal companies for their attitude in the recent labor troubles in that state.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson was sent to Colorado and also to the copper mining districts of Michigan, where there were recent industrial difficulties, by the social service commission of the Congressional churches and the commission of the council of churches and empowered to represent both bodies in his investigations.

After reviewing the situation in Colorado his report says:

"The coal companies dominate the politics in those counties where the mines are located. They have brought about the election of the judges, sheriffs, coroners and assessors. They can do about as they please so far as the law is concerned."

Further, the report says: "It is impossible to enforce the law and the courts are practically closed to those who in any way incur the enmity of the coal companies; thus economic justice is denied the men through the manipulation of political affairs."

"Thirty years of such oppression, industrial, social and political, have taught the miners that their only hope is in the unions. An individual counts for nothing; if he protests he loses his job; if he makes too much trouble he is dealt with by hired gunmen, who are kept at the mines to do the will of the companies and help enforce the law against the workers."

Of the actions of the militia, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson informed the commission as follows:

"The soldiers were gladly received by the strikers, for they expected they would have some protection, but their hopes were in vain. It soon became evident that the militia was under the control of the coal companies."

"The constitution of the state was set aside. The militia met and escorted men who were brought into the state. The militia, instead of aiming to maintain order and secure justice, was used to break the strike."

After reviewing the conditions as they prevailed in Michigan several conclusions are stated in the report. In mentioning welfare work that has been conducted by the companies, the report says:

"No amount of welfare work, however admirable it may be, will take the place of fair wages and right conditions of labor."

In regard to unions the report has this to say:

"The right of workmen to organize has been and is being denied by the un-American and un-Christian attitude of the mine operators, who thus deprive their employees of an essential means of self-defense, the right to bargain collectively for their labor."

NAVY TRAINING ON SHORE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON—Apprentice seamen in the future will receive six months' instruction at naval training stations instead of four months, as heretofore.

In announcing this change Secretary Daniels said it marked an extension of the general educational plan of the navy. While the work afloat will be continued, the longer shore preparation will make it possible for the men, once they are transferred to the fleet, to begin work immediately upon the higher branches, chiefly those relating to strictly professional and technical subjects.

FRANKLIN PIERCE MONUMENT TO BE UNVEILED TODAY

CONCORD, N. H.—In honor of Franklin Pierce, the only President of the United States who came from the state of New Hampshire, a memorial statue is to be dedicated today on the State House grounds. Frank P. Carpenter of Manchester will present and Gov. Samuel D. Felker accept the memorial. Miss Susan R. Pierce, a great-granddaughter of President Pierce, will unveil it. Oliver E. Brand of Manchester will deliver the oration of the day.

NORWEGIAN BOAT DETAINED BY U. S.

NORFOLK, Va.—Collector of the Port Hamilton has instructed Virginia pilots not to take the Norwegian steamer Gladstone, now at Newport News, out of the harbor until further advice from him. It is reported the Gladstone has been sold to a German firm. She is being repaired and having wireless installed. The Gladstone has already loaded a thousand barrels of oil from a Baltimore schooner, some coal and supplies.

CONVECTION IN SIEGEL CASE

GENESEO, N. Y.—Henry Siegel, the New York merchant and banker, was last night convicted on a charge of financial irregularities. Justice William W. Clarke sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1000 and to serve 10 months in Monroe county penitentiary.

SCHOOL COURSE NOVEL BASIS OF NATURALIZATION

Candidates for Citizenship in Los
Angeles Will Hereafter Get
Papers at "Commencements"

LOS ANGELES—Instead of familiarizing themselves with the constitution and memorizing the names of the President's cabinet, candidates for citizenship in this district hereafter will go through a regular course at Los Angeles high school, and certificates issued to them from the institution will be accepted in lieu of the usual examination in court. Presiding Judge Perry Wood of the superior court said Monday the new plan had been approved by the government bureau of naturalization. The first class of new citizens, 21 in number, will receive their naturalization papers at a "commencement" at the high school Nov. 25.

The course of citizenship comprises 10 lectures on the science of government and the duties of citizenship under a Republican form of government. Classes are held at night and the term covers 10 weeks.

Final examinations are given under direction of the court and the federal naturalization officials, and certificates of proficiency entitle the recipients to citizenship papers without further formalities.

TRAVEL CHECKS AGAIN ON SALE

Through the treasurer's office of the American Express Company it is announced that notices are being sent to their agents and correspondents to resume the sale of American Express travelers' checks for European use. When war was declared it was decided to discontinue temporarily the sale of their travelers' checks, except for domestic use.

The company states they are now in a position to assure their clients that their travelers' checks will be cashed as usual at all their offices throughout Europe.

QUINCY SEEKS TO DEEPEN CHANNEL

QUINCY, Mass.—Orders were passed by the city council last night petitioning the General Court to appropriate \$75,000 for deepening the Fore River channel 75 feet for a width of not less than 300 feet, and to permit the city to raise by taxation \$10,000 for the same project. Dock Commissioner Frank F. Crane said the Fore River company recently lost the contract for a \$7,000,000 battleship because it included in its bid \$200,000 for dredging Fore river. It is understood that the Fore River company will give \$15,000 toward the project if the other \$85,000 is raised.

MASONIC CHAPTER ELECTIONS

In the East Boston Masonic apartments last night St. Johns R. A. chapter held its sixtieth annual convocation and elected as its thirty-seventh presiding officer George E. Safford, who is a past master of Winthrop lodge and commander of William Parkman commandery.

"MADE IN U. S. A." TO BE THEME OF PILGRIM MEETING

Many New England Manufac-
turers to Attend Publicity As-
sociation Gathering Monday

Many New England Manufacturers are expected at the November meeting of the Pilgrim Publicity Association planned at the Copley Plaza hotel Monday night. The theme for discussion is "Made in the U. S. A." Men interested in furthering the sale of goods made in this country and also in educating the people of United States to insist on getting goods made here will be present.

The presiding officer is to be former Gov. Curtis Guild. George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the international trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley, Alfred W. Donovan, president of the E. I. Wright Shoe Company and chairman of the Massachusetts state board of labor and industries; James Keelen, publisher of the Chicago Herald, and Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, have accepted invitations to speak.

Roger W. Babson, statistician, addressed about 100 members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the Boston Tavern yesterday, answering the query, "Where and When to Advertise," by the three words "Here and Now." Mr. Babson said that advertising is now a luxury and that the firm which regards it as such is making a mistake. He declared that the advertising man should make advertising a profession. He said the business outlook was good for many reasons. The main points on which he based his optimism were the greatest crops, bringing the best prices, in our history; the operation of the federal reserve act; the increase in railroad freight rates; the result of the recent elections, which has put both parties on their good behavior; a far better financial situation than three weeks ago, and a better export situation.

STENOGRAPHERS TO MEET

John K. Allen, chairman of the program committee of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, will address the meeting of the Stenographers Mutual Benefit Association in Perkins hall 264 Boylston street, this evening on "Business Correspondence."

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HAITI FACING NEW PROBLEMS AS STRIFE ENDS

Success of Theodore Revolution Brings Other Claimants to the Fore—One-Time French Colony Has Had Stirring History

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti.—A semblance of order is returning to the republic, the United States having held aloof so far and yet remaining watchful of events, and hope is held out that the political factors will now recognize the futility of incessant warfare. Haitians of the more progressive class feel that they have escaped having the American government assume an active part in the internal situation. They appear to understand that there may be a limit to patience, and that for the welfare of the entire Caribbean territory drastic action might have been attempted to achieve peace in Haiti.

The news from Port au Prince is fragmentary, but the fact seems established that General Davilmar Theodore is now in control of the capital city. The regime of Oreste Zamor did not last long, and he was compelled to flee and seek refuge on board a Dutch warship, according to reports.

Theodore Is Popular

Known as "Uncle Theodore," the successful general in the latest revolution is especially popular with the masses. It was he who revolted against the government of Michael Oreste and, with General Zamor, succeeded in overthrowing the President. At the time of Oreste's abdication, however, a dispute arose between the two revolutionary leaders, with the result that Zamor seized the reins of government, Theodore then continuing the warfare against his former ally.

That followers of the former President, Antoine Simon, have landed in Haiti and that this redoubtable leader intended once more to become active in the affairs of the country, are reports circulated which lead some to think that political quiet is not yet entirely assured. It is also said that General Simon was the financial backer of the Theodore revolution and that he expects to be rewarded for his assistance. It is about four years since the former President was forced out of office after being in power for six years. It is stated that General Simon retained hold on the government for a longer period than any other President since the present constitution was adopted, 40 years ago.

General Simon took refuge in Jamaica, where so many other Presidents of the Caribbean republics and Central America have found havens when political differences made conditions uncomfortable for them in their home countries.

French Colony Revolts

With French the established language of Haiti, history shows how the one-time French colony threw off the yoke and finally became independent. The population, mainly negro, was intensely stirred by the French revolution. Mirabeau and Lafayette were both friends of the negro and the French convention decreed the abolition of slavery in the colonies in 1794. But already in 1791 the Haitian slaves had risen against their masters. Toussaint Louverture was the great hero of the rebellion, but even though he was elected Governor by an assembly in 1801 Louverture did not wholly renounce the protection of France. His followers vainly insisted that he should become the absolute dictator of the negroes, but he as steadfastly resisted. Napoleon sent a strong army against the Haitians to reconquer the land, but the French were finally compelled to withdraw.

Haiti Once an "Empire"

President Petion, the friend of Bolivar, is considered one of the best rulers Haiti ever had. He applied himself especially to educating the people. His government has been aptly termed a period of peace between two crises of unmitigated disturbance.

Haiti experienced a period of imperial sway, as it were, when Souleouque, in 1849, proclaimed himself emperor under the name of Faustin I. Ten years later the republic was reestablished.

General Theodore may now succeed where so many of his predecessors have failed to give lasting peace to the republic. European claimants are not likely to give Haiti much trouble just at present, although their attitude looked serious before the war abroad began. In the meantime the American government may find some way to finance the country in such a manner as it has been done in the neighboring republic of Santo Domingo.

ISLE OF PINES APPEAL

NUEVA GERONA, Isle of Pines.—The Cuban government has been asked to appoint a local representative to receive transfer taxes on deeds, etc., instead of making it necessary to send this tax to Havana.

URUGUAY SOCIALISTS PROTEST MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Socialists in this capital have held a meeting of protest against the continuation of the European war.

CHILE-SCANDINAVIA LINE

VALPARAISO, Chile.—With the arrival in this port of the new Johnson liner Margarita, direct steamship service between Chile and Scandinavia has been inaugurated.

NEW RAILWAY IN ECUADOR TO OPEN INTERIOR

Ambato-Rio Curaray Line Aims to Divert Traffic From the Amazon River

QUITO, Ecuador.—To change the course of traffic of interior Ecuador from the Amazon river to the Ambato-Rio Curaray railway, now under construction, has been the aim of President Plaza from the day he was inaugurated for his first term, more than 10 years ago. The chief executive in 1904 signed a decree authorizing the construction of such a road, and Louis A. Martinez, who was the minister of commerce and labor, was instructed to secure the best engineering skill for the preliminary surveys and reports.

Besides leading American engineers associated in the work of building this railroad, there are Ecuadorian experts whose knowledge of the local conditions has helped to solve many topographical problems. There have been periods of inaction since the work began, but in a general way the construction has been progressing satisfactorily.

After the road is finished the interior river port of San Antonio will be united by rail with the seaport of Guayaquil. The distance is 337 miles, and the controlling grade of the track about 2 per cent. The country through which the road passes is almost without population. Some Indians live in that territory, and while they are very primitive, paint and wear feathers, their attitude toward the whites is friendly.

The actual work of construction did not begin until April, 1912, when Ambato was the scene of great rejoicing because of the coming enterprise which was to put it in better touch with the outside world. Ambato is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, situated in the middle Andean plateau, 157 miles by rail from the Pacific coast. The town is at an elevation of 8500 feet above sea level and is the capital of the province of Tungurahua, a point where the trade for the interior concentrates. On market day, which is Monday, thousands of natives come to town with every imaginable kind of farm produce.

About three miles out of Ambato the line passes through well-kept haciendas, following the right bank of the Ambato river. Some 10 miles from the town is the confluence of the Ambato and the Culapachan rivers, and here is the entrance to the canyon of the Rio Patate, which is 280 feet deep and three miles long. About 15 miles farther away is the village of Patate, which is the center of a fertile district producing alfalfa, grain, sugar cane, fruit and vegetables.

SANTIAGO HAS PUBLISHER WHO WRITES OF U. S.

Tancredó Pinochet le-Brun Author of Work Now Attracting Much Attention in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile.—After traveling extensively in the United States, Senor Tancredó Pinochet le-Brun, who is at the head of a publishing house in this city, has written a book containing the impressions he received in the north.

Senor Pinochet is also the director of the Santiago School of Trade Arts. Although government assistance is rendered many worthy young men who desire to improve their opportunities, Senor Pinochet is of the opinion that any one with average ability and a knowledge of the English language can make his way in the educational institutions of North America. He is firm in the belief that this education can be obtained without government support, and that it gives the young man a confidence not otherwise obtainable.

His book on the United States is attracting a great deal of attention. The faculty at the military academy uses it as a text-book and the cadets are much impressed by what he has to say about the republic in the north.

Senor Pinochet is publishing a series of works under the caption of "La Biblioteca Americana de Inspiración." The purpose is to issue from time to time translations of the best work written by American authors on topics dealing with progress and education generally.

PERU HOPES TO SEE U. S. BANKS START BRANCHES

CALLAO, Peru.—Notwithstanding the fact that the political outlook is still somewhat uncertain in Peru, the various elements not yet having arrived at something definite regarding the future policy of government, the business situation continues to interest the public even more so than do politics.

The European war has demonstrated that trade conditions throughout both hemispheres are already undergoing a great change. Considerable interest is shown in what is being done in Argentina and Brazil with American capital initiating banking enterprises in the capitals of those countries. Something similar has been promised for Peru and the hope is held out that as it will not only be a good thing for the Peruvian importer, those who will blaze the way for this financial intercourse will be greatly benefited thereby.



Plaza de Mayo, one of many fine squares in the Argentine Capital

PANAMA LOCKS TO USE UNIQUE FLOATING PUMP

System Will Be Auxiliary to the Floating Caisson Dam for Unwatering the Chambers

GATUN, C. Z.—A floating pumping plant has been constructed for use as an auxiliary to the pumping system of the floating caisson dam for unwatering lock chambers. The old iron barge No. 7 was used as the pontoon on which to mount the pumping system. The main pumps are two 18-inch centrifugal dredging pumps, driven by 655-horsepower motors and were among the units used for the removal of spoil sluiced by the hydraulic monitors in the canal channel, south of Miraflores locks. A 10 by 10-inch motor-driven vacuum pump is connected with the main pumps for priming service.

When a chamber is to be pumped out, the outfit will be towed inside and moored alongside the lower gate. It will lower evenly as the surface of the water falls and rests finally on the upstream portion of the sill of the gate. To provide for the discharge from this position as well as to provide a constant head against which to pump, the outfit has been made through two vertical standpipes, rising 60 feet above the pumps, and clearing by one foot the highest gates alongside which the outfit will be used. The standpipes are held in place by wire guy ropes and are equipped with elbows at the upper ends, to carry the discharge to the other side of the gate. Each standpipe is fitted at the bottom with a ball and socket joint so it can easily be lowered when it is desired to move the outfit from one lock to another.

Power will be transmitted to the barge through flexible cables leading from the lock walls. A transformer has been installed on the barge to raise the potential of the regular lock circuits, 220, to the 2200 volts required by the motors. The outfit has been completed and is now moored at the lower end of Gatun locks, awaiting a test of operation which will be made shortly. The pumping units have a rated capacity of delivering 17,500 gallons per minute under the conditions for which they were built originally, and it is expected that in this service they will discharge at approximately their full capacity.

BUSINESS VIEW IN BRAZIL SHOWS AN IMPROVEMENT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The rise in exchange indicates that business conditions are becoming somewhat improved in Brazil. For some time exchange has been ruling rather steadily at 14 pence, compared with the low level of 10½ pence and the formal normal of 16 pence. With this advance the conditions of exporting have improved in a substantial way from the less favorable situation following the outbreak of the war in August.

Since the loan of \$75,000,000 was made available financial conditions have assumed a brighter aspect. This is being shown in domestic matters, where there had been much deferred financing to be done on condition that the London loan went through.

Exporters say that collections are slow and that many of the obligations outstanding represent extensions carried over from the preceding seasons. Low prices at which staple products are selling are given as one cause for the backwardness in payments.

URUGUAY WANTS GOOD FILMS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—As many families send their children to the motion picture theaters regularly a request has been made of the authorities that the highest possible standard be maintained.

ARGENTINE FAVORS PEACE

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—On the day that the Argentine Senate ratified the treaty with the United States, Senor Gonzalez delivered one of the most notable addresses on the subject of American amity.

BUENOS AIRES OF OLD LEFT FEW LANDMARKS

Argentine Capital Is Essence of Modern Construction, Though Something Remains of Colonial Period of Spaniards

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The capital of Argentina retains so few traces of the earlier periods that visitors are unable to determine what sort of community the present magnificent city replaced not so many years ago. It is only 25 years since the metropolis began to assume any importance from an architectural standpoint. The famous Plaza de Mayo was scarcely anticipated.

The extensive and well appointed docks that now prove the admiration of shipping interests in the port of Buenos Aires were only a future possibility 15 years ago. The river front prior to that time was but a stretch of yellow water that lapped the feet of the steep streets that ascend the bluff on which Buenos Aires was built and which alone saved the place from periodical inundations, or else left the shipping in the roads high and dry about two miles out.

Landmarks Disappear

Long time British residents speak with considerable affection of their former Buenos Aires. Many historic landmarks have had to give way to the modern improvement. It seems almost unbelievable that up to eight years ago horse cars ran along the streets, with the driver blowing his horn at every crossing. What are now the central parts of the city were little more than open ground less than 20 years ago.

For those who know where to look for the remnants of the old Buenos Aires there is still something left for inspection. One of the best examples of the colonial period is found in the old house of Gen. Bartolome Mitre, in the Calle San Martin, now used as a museum and library, and which is scarcely changed from what it was when the illustrious Argentine occupied it. The probable date of its erection was between 1740 and 1750.

Some Spanish Architecture

There are also still standing a few of the pointed roofed houses of the early Spanish settlers, with the old Spanish tiles, red and solid, and probably able to withstand time providing the sites are not wanted for other purposes.

Perhaps the most notable of the colonial houses are comprised in the block of buildings at the corners of Sarmiento and Reconquista streets. In the southern area and particularly along Calle Piedras other old-time houses are still standing. Many a small shopkeeper of the present occupies quarters where some of the most illustrious South Americans once resided.

BRAZIL FINDS NEW USE FOR RUBBER

PARA, Brazil.—Experiments conducted with rubber for purposes of street paving have proved so successful that Brazilian planters believe a great future is in store for their product along that line.

The most valuable experiments are said to have been conducted near London, and the rubber growers association has been especially active in showing that rubber pavement is valuable for heavy traffic.

It is stated that the section laid down after 295 days of use under heavy traffic showed hardly any signs of wear, whereas an adjacent four-inch wood block pavement lost one half an inch in the same time under the same load.

TELLS OF ALPAS RAILWAY

LIMA, Peru.—In a recent number of the bulletin of the Lima Society of Engineers, Senor J. F. Bareda y Bustamante contributes a valuable article dealing with the Alpas railway.

MODERN CHILE WILL BE SHOWN IN MOTION FILM

Government Plans Series of Pictures Illustrating What the Republic Possesses

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Chilean government has planned for a novel propaganda to make this country known abroad. This work includes a series of motion pictures of scenes from as far north as Tacna to Punta Arenas.

Nitrate production is to be illustrated in all its phases. Among the principal establishments to be shown will be the oficinas of Eusebio Lillo and the Compania Nacional de Antofagasta. The entire process of the production of nitrate will be seen from the dynamic explosion of the product until it is finally stowed away for exportation aboard a ship in the harbor of Mejillones.

Views will be exhibited of the complete process of operation at the copper mines of Chuquibambilla and El Teniente. The beauties of the Chilean central valley are also to be shown in these motion pictures.

It has been proposed to the minister of foreign affairs that the films be sent to Chilean consuls throughout the world for local use. The purpose of the work is primarily for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

As soon as the films have fulfilled their mission it is proposed that they be stored away by the National Historical Museum in Santiago, not to be brought out again until the second centenary of Chilean independence, in 2010.

MERCHANDISE AT VERACRUZ WILL BE MOVED

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Many million pesos worth of merchandise which has accumulated at Veracruz, owing to the unwillingness of the merchants importing it to pay double duties, shortly will be brought up into the interior of the republic, say finance department officials, thanks to the decree suspending the collection anew of duties paid to the American authorities in the port.

According to this decree the merchants who have paid duties to the Americans in Veracruz may now bring their merchandise into the interior, without being subject to a second payment to the Mexican authorities, being required by the latter merely to show their receipts for the duties paid to the Americans.

The finance department officials who were interviewed said that there were accumulated in Veracruz warehouses an immense quantity of foreign merchandise, which was being held by the importers on account of their unwillingness to pay double duties.

This merchandise, the authorities say, consists of products of all nations, but mostly French, German and English manufactured goods, clothing, drygoods and the like. The arrival of the shipments here should make prices drop considerably, say the authorities, and this will be especially the case in regard to clothing, as most of that which had accumulated at Veracruz has gone somewhat out of style, and will have to be sold at small profit.

URUGUAY ARBOR DAY GREAT EVENT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Tree planting has become very popular near the capital. The government for 14 years has been interesting the public in the observation of Arbor day, which amounts almost to a national holiday. On the recent Arbor day 200,000 children of the public and private schools took part and each boy and girl received on that occasion a pamphlet explaining in detail the advantages of tree planting and what it would mean to the future of Uruguay.

"AMERICAN EXPORTER" helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for particulars. 17 Battery Place, New York.

EXTENSION OF RADIO SERVICE PLAN OF MEXICO

Numerous New Stations to Be Erected Under Instruction of Minister Bonillas

MEXICO CITY.—Plans for amplifying the wireless telegraph stations owned by the Mexican government to such an extent as to make the government unaffected by the cutting of ordinary telegraph lines in case of interruption or cutting of land wires are being entertained by acting Minister of Communications Ignacio Bonillas, according to high employees of that department.

These say that Minister Bonillas not only is increasing the power of the stations already in use throughout the republic so as to broaden their range notably, but also is preparing to erect numerous new stations. The innovation, they say, will be of vast importance, for in no country are wireless stations more needed than in this, where there are such wide areas of mountains and deserts and communication in general is so inadequate for the government to cope effectively with forces of rebels who take to the field to carry on a guerrilla warfare.

The necessity of numerous powerful wireless stations has been demonstrated in the recent revolutionary movements, as government forces often were cut off from communication with other garrisons and were unable to call for reinforcements.

Minister Bonillas, the communications officials say, has made wireless telegraphy one of his favorite studies. He has already increased the power of the government wireless stations at Mazatlan and at Tampico, as well as that at Guaymas, and the station at Chapultepec is to be made triple its present power, so that it can communicate direct without relays with any points in the republic.

The names of places in the republic where new wireless stations will be established are not given out as yet by the officials, but it is said they will be numerous and well distributed.

TRADE NOTES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Considerable quantities of firebricks are imported into Argentina, mainly for sugar factories and limekilns.

CARACAS, Venezuela.—The cost of gathering the present crops is between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. Money is very scarce.

IQUIQUE, Chile.—The nitrate exports for September were 2,119,881 quintals, as compared with 4,118,903 quintals in the same month last year.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Exports of jerked beef from Rio Grande do Sul last year amounted to 69,574 tons with a value of \$10,319,075.

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—A stage line is to be established between this city and Achaachi. The line will be for passengers and mails, as well as for small packages.

ROSARIO, A. R.—According to recent figures there are 42 sugar cane plantations in the republic, 38 of which are in actual operation, with an annual output of 276,140 tons.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The governments of Paraguay and Bolivia have established a direct mail service, with La Paz, Oruro and Tupiza the leading transfer points in Bolivia.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—The exportation of rice has been prohibited for four months beginning with August. Beans also have been placed on the prohibitive list.

CUBA PLANS GREAT MILITARY ACADEMY

HAVANA, Cuba.—To give Cuba adequate quarters for its increased military academy is the plan of General Sanguily, director of the academy, who has recommended that money be appropriated for that purpose. President Menocal is favorable to the project. He has asked that plans be drawn up embodying the best equipment for such a military school, and the chief executive then intends to submit the matter to the Cuban Congress when it assembles.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.	LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Cattle and Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston, Mass. Keynote Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.
BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS Tillotson & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.	PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	PRINTERS' ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, Inc., 8 Purchase St., Boston.
ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 279 Congress St., Boston.	QUALITY WRAPPING PAPER Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 34 India St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALFTONE AND ETCHING Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinkley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	WOOL F. N. Graves & Co., 224 Summer St., Boston.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE PLAN TO BE ISSUED SOON

Department of Commerce Working on a System for Development of Business Between U. S. and Southern Countries

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—It is the opinion of officials of the department of commerce that nothing can be done in any large way for several months, at the earliest, to divert South American trade to the United States; and even then that the work must be preceded by careful planning. These officials are themselves at work on a plan which they believe will afford the largest possible measure of success, and hope to announce its details in a short time. It will include proposals coming from Secretary Redfield and will be addressed to American business men eager for closer relations with the South American republics.

Officials of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce are now hard at work going over and classifying the numerous reports that are being received from agents of the government in all of the South American countries. Preliminary reports recently received indicate that the situation is greatly complicated. With the exception of Argentina, the South American countries are undergoing a financial and industrial disturbance which has put a stop to much business activity. In some of these countries, notably Brazil, financial difficulties began before the beginning of the war in Europe, and the war has only emphasized them.

No Outlet for Crops

Others of the South American countries find themselves in the condition of the American cotton planters, when the war closed their European markets. They have large crops and mineral products, but no outlet for them. Europe usually absorbs these raw materials, but just now that market is closed, and it has not been possible to open a new one in the United States.

This is the phase of the question which has been most troublesome to the government officials and others who have been working to bring about an expansion of American trade with South America, and there will be wide interest in what the department of commerce will recommend in its plan now soon to be laid before the country.

The South American raw products cannot be used at home because, for one reason, there are few manufacturing plants there; and little can be done to develop trade with the United States, seemingly, until this condition can be met. South American warehouses are crowded with these raw materials, whose sale seems to be a condition precedent to any restoration of normal conditions.

All the American consular officers reporting on South American conditions point out that some arrangement must be made whereby these raw materials can be turned into cash. Until that has been done business will be at a standstill, and South America unable to buy American goods, no matter what her desires might be in that direction.

Propose Loan Syndicate

One proposal is that a loan syndicate be formed similar to that formed for the American cotton producers, based on 50 per cent of the market value of goods in warehouses; but the generally disturbed financial conditions of South America, it is said, would make it exceedingly difficult to put such a scheme on its feet.

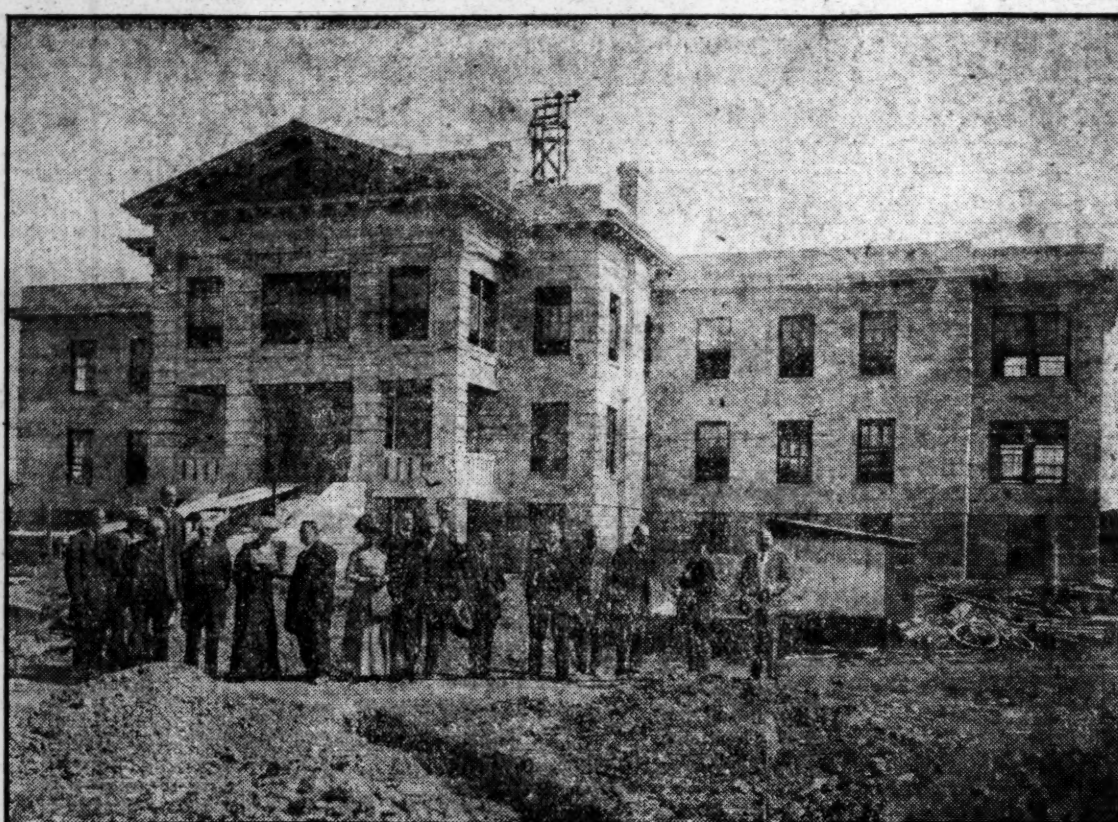
It is not understood that there is any objection on the part of American manufacturers to South American raw products as such. The difficulty is found in the fact that there are no facilities here for the handling of these products. Europe for many years has been taking care of them. It has not only the necessary machinery and people to operate it, but markets for the sale of the finished goods. There is no machinery of this kind in the United States, or very little of it, and there would be difficulty at the present time to dispose of the manufactured articles.

These questions lie at the foundation of closer trade relations between the United States and South America, and there is no effort in this country to minimize their extreme difficulty.

Hope for Workable Plan

Department officials, while admitting the difficulties in the way, say they hope to present a workable plan to the American business men. They decline, however, to discuss it in advance.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is watching this matter with marked interest, and, like the department of commerce, it believes that it will be possible to find a plan that will be workable. As one of the incidental features of the situation, Elliott H. Goodwin, secretary of the chamber, will take up with the new trade commission as soon as it has been appointed the urgent need for an amendment of the antitrust laws to permit American manufacturers to cooperate in the handling of their foreign trade. In South America these combinations are not forbidden, and Mr. Goodwin holds that American business men as individuals could not hope to compete with the organized forces of South America. Organizations there must be met by organization here, in other words, if the best results are to be secured. The new antitrust laws forbid these trade combinations not only where the home market is concerned, but also where the market is in other countries. The American business men want this restriction removed, so far as the outside market is concerned.



Colorado Odd Fellows home, Canon City, and grand lodge officers and building committee

GREAT TOURIST RESORT IS AIM OF CANON CITY

Scenic Highways for Motorists Now Under Construction Will Open Up the Attractions of Mountain and Plain Country

CANON CITY, Col.—By reason of its beautiful environment of mountain and plain, Canon City is ambitious to become a great tourist resort, and to accomplish this purpose it is building some of the finest scenic highways for motorists in America. The Skyline drive and the road to the top of the Royal gorge are justly renowned from one end of the land to the other. Another automobile highway, no less remarkable for its beauty and the engineering skill required for its construction, is being hewn out of the solid granite up the Grand canyon of the Arkansas for a distance of 20 miles. It is costing \$10,000 a mile and will be completed next summer.

It is estimated that 2500 automobiles visited Canon City in the summer of 1913, many of them from the middle and New England states, and nearly as many came during the season just closed. It is believed that the number of motor tourists will be doubled when the comprehensive road system, now being carried into execution here, is opened to public travel.

Canon City's schools are notable for their excellence. There are 350 students in the two high schools, the graduates of which are admitted without examination to all of the leading colleges and universities of the country. There is also located in Canon City the Colorado state penitentiary, which, by its benevolent management, has taken a foremost place among the penal and reformatory institutions of the United States. Here, too, is to be found the Colorado State Odd Fellows home, newly established, and thoroughly modern in its buildings, equipment and methods of charitable work.

Few places in the United States have more sunshine in the course of the year than Canon City and out-of-door life is pleasant in all seasons. The town is situated at the eastern portal to the world-famed Royal gorge.

This is one of the oldest communities in the West, antedating its settlement by many years the establishment of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo or any of the cities in the trans-Missouri territory, save only Santa Fe, the most ancient settlement in the United States. In 1804, when Col. Zebulon Pike made his exploring trip into the Rocky mountains and discovered the famous peak with which his name is associated, there was a Spanish village here and had been for generations before. The history of Canon City as an American community did not begin, however, until about 1856.

The town occupies both banks of the Arkansas river, which, previous to the Mexican war, was the dividing line between the Louisiana Purchase and the republic of Mexico. It is today an integral part of the western civilization in which "the tide of progress never ebb" and the star of hope never sets. Canon City is a wide-awake, cosmopolitan place of 8000 inhabitants, who represent in their nativity every state in the Union and most of the countries of Europe.

Fruit raising is one of the most important industries and a million dollars worth of horticultural and garden produce is marketed annually by the ranchers of the surrounding territory. Canon City was one of the pioneers in the West for civic betterment and quickly followed the example of Spokane, Wash., the first to undertake it, in the public and municipal clean-up day movement. The women's clubs have done much to encourage civic enterprise and the cleanliness of the streets and alleys and the well-kept lawns and attractive-looking, comfortable homes are due in a large measure to their interest and initiative.

FIVE INDIANA CITIES STUDY SANITARY DISTRICT PROJECT

Use of Calumet-Sag Canal Involved in Plan on Which Voters Will Ballot in February

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau
CHICAGO—The cities of Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago, and Gary will hold an election in February to decide whether they will organize the "Sanitary District of Northern Indiana," which was authorized by the last Legislature at Indianapolis. If the vote is affirmative the sewage of these cities will be turned into the Grand Calumet river and this, flowing west, will have its exit reversed from the lake into the Calumet-Sag canal, which empties into the drainage canal at the Sag. The Sag canal runs from the Calumet river at Blue island 15 miles west to the Des Plaines river. The Sag canal will cost \$8,000,000. Twelve of the 15 sections are let and the work is half done, its completion being expected in 1917. It was started to divert South Chicago's sewage from the lake.

The offer of the use of the Calumet-Sag canal to the Indiana cities was made by the sanitary district of Chicago as a means of cleaning up the entire lake front. The expense which these cities will have to bear if they decide to accept the offer is estimated by Henry W. Lee, an engineer for the sanitary district, at \$300,000, to be spent in water gates across the Calumet river to keep the sewage from flowing into the lake, and in dredging. Each city will of course have to take care of its own sewers.

The proposal has been warmly received in each of the Indiana cities concerned and a commission formed of the mayor of each with two appointees.

ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Capt. S. Heintzelman, 6 Cav., to army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty.
Col. D. Corman, 7 Inf., retired.
Capt. J. W. Furlow, Q. M. C., to Galveston, Tex., as asst. to Depot Q. M.
Capt. R. O. Van Horn, on relief this city, to Plattburgh barracks, N. Y., to await arrival of 30 Inf.
Leaves: Maj. S. F. Dutton, Q. M. C., 4 months; Capt. K. T. Smith, 29 Inf., 3 days; Capt. R. O. Van Horn, 30 Inf., 10 days; Col. D. Corman, 7 Inf., 2 months and 10 days extension; Capt. F. R. McCoy, Cav., 1 month, and Capt. L. S. Hugh, M. C., 3 months.

Naval Orders
Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, detached commander-in-chief Atlantic reserve fleet, to command cruiser squadron Atlantic fleet.
Capt. H. P. Jones, detached commandant Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to command the Florida.
Capt. E. W. Eberle, detached commandant Washington to commandant Navy Yard, and superintendent naval gun factory, Washington, D. C.

Commander E. L. Beach, detached command Vestal, to command the Washington.
Lieut. J. N. Ferguson, detached duty on staff, commander in chief Atlantic reserve fleet, to aid on staff commander cruiser squadron Atlantic fleet, on board the Washington.

Lieut. R. B. Coffey, detached Atlantic reserve fleet, to duty on staff, commander, cruiser squadron.

Lieutenant S. L. Hazard, detached naval station, Key West, Fla.; to the Kentucky.

Lieutenant J. J. Manning, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island; to the South Dakota.

Lieutenant W. E. Whitehead, to naval station, Key West, Fla.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Macdonough, Newport to New London, G-4, at New York yard.

New Orleans, San Diego to west coast of Mexico.

Mackenzie, Cincinnati, at Shanghai.

McDougal, Cassin, McCall, at southern drill grounds.

MR. BRYAN LEAVES FLORIDA
MIAMI, Fla.—Secretary of State Bryan left Monday for Washington. He came here last Thursday for a short visit at his winter home.

DISPOSITION OF CONSERVATION BILL AWAITED

Friends of Secretary Lane's U. S. Program Trying to Obtain Administration Pressure for Action on All Measures Now

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—As the time approaches for entering upon the final 10 working weeks of the Sixty-third Congress, friends of conservation are becoming solicitous about the welfare of the legislative program of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane. Five measures constituted the conservation program at the beginning of this Congress:

- 1—General dam bill for navigable rivers.
- 2—Water power bill for public lands.
- 3—General public lands leasing bill, for mining, oil, gas, etc.
- 4—Alaska coal leasing bill.
- 5—Radium bill.

The House has passed, in some form, all but the radium bill, and the Senate, in an emergency, passed the Alaska coal bill. Now the Senate has before it the Adamson general dam bill, radically amended in the House to suit the conservationists; the Lane-Ferris public lands waterpower bill; and the Lane-Ferris general leasing bill. How much of this task, the conservationists are asking, can the Senate complete in the busy short session, and how much must be postponed to the Sixty-fourth Congress to begin all over again with new bills?

Doubt About President

President Wilson has come out emphatically in favor of the legislation and has said: repeatedly that conservation laws are to feature the administration's program for the winter session. But whether he will insist on any or all of them passing remains to be seen.

It must be said that there is opposition to the bills among the western senators. Senators Shafroth, Smoot, Borah and even Senator Myers, chairman of the public lands committee, with most of the other western senators, are opposed in general to a government leasing system. Representing a certain body of opinion in the West, they want to see the public lands turned over to the states and made available for purchase by private interests. The conservationists contend that in the past few years, due to the intelligent dispensation of information on the subject by such men as Secretary Lane, the sentiment of the West has changed to favor the conservation viewpoint and that such senators as oppose it do not represent the true sentiment of western people generally.

However, if there are enough senators opposed to it and they are sufficiently determined in their purpose, they can prevent conservation legislation at this session. With March 4 adjournment only a short distance away and 17 appropriation bills to put through the legislative mill, a filibuster can succeed. Some senators have announced their intention to use tactics of delay.

Majority Opposed

An "unfriendly" committee is the first obstacle. Twelve of the 15 senators on the public lands committee, to which these measures are referred, are from far western states and two of the others are from west of the Mississippi river, the only eastern member being Senator Hughes of New Jersey. The chairman is Senator Myers of Montana.

The administration plan was to bring these bills up immediately upon convening of Congress Dec. 7, in order to get action on them before the appropriation bills come over the House. This would be feasible were it not for the opposition. It has been hinted, however, that the Senate committee might hold hearings, although extensive hearings were held by the House committee. If hearings are held, it is claimed, it will be chiefly for delay, with defeat in view.

Meanwhile conservation forces are endeavoring to secure administration pressure for action at this session. The President and his cabinet would like to have them passed at this session so the way will be clear for other legislation in the next Congress.

EXPERTS STUDY INTERPRETATION OF U. S. TAX LAW

Regulations Made Necessary by Questions as to Fine Points of Emergency Measure Will Soon Be Issued in Book Form

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—Interpretation of the emergency tax law is giving the law division of the internal revenue office plenty of work these days. Rulings on doubtful points have been handed down by the commissioner, W. H. Osborn, at frequent intervals since the law was approved Oct. 22, until to date the regulations would make a book about an inch thick. A book of the regulations will be issued soon.

Schedule B, which provides a stamp tax on perfumery, cosmetics and similar articles, is causing the most perplexity. To begin with, the law in one place says that this schedule shall take effect 30 days after passage of the act, and in another place it says Dec. 1. This required a special ruling, the commissioner naming Dec. 1 as the date.

Orders for goods have practically stopped, the manufacturers say, because the wholesalers and retailers are waiting for Dec. 1, when the manufacturers will have to put on the stamps and pay the tax. Goods bought now would have to be stamped before sold if on hand Dec. 1. The wait is costing some manufacturers hundreds of dollars a day.

Experts Are Called In

Manufacturers whose products are taxable under schedule B have been propounding all sorts of questions to the commissioner on points not clearly covered by the law. Some of these queries have resulted in prompt rulings, but in other instances the desks of the law clerks are piled high with correspondence as yet unanswered. Chemists, advertising specialists and experts in various lines have been called in to furnish advice on technical points to assist the commissioner in determining just how far the law intended to go.

To decide whether a product is or is not taxable is the most important work. A wide variety of preparations are just about on the line, making it difficult for the officials to make rulings with justice to the manufacturer and the government. In some cases the law gives no general basis for determining the taxability of a product and the commissioner has to decide on its reasonableness. The opening paragraph in schedule B contains the language upon the interpretation of which depends the loss or saving of millions of dollars to manufacturers. It follows:

"Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, vaseline, petroleum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, aromatic cachou or any similar material or article, by whatsoever names the same heretofore have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known or distinguished, used or applied as perfumes or as cosmetics and sold or removed for consumption and sale in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed at the retail price or value the sum of 5 cents, (shall be taxed) one eighth of 1 cent." The tax is graded according to the value of the article.

Many Questions Raised

Many questions are presented, which must be answered with the greatest care, to establish precedents which will prove tenable as later questions arise.

In general it is the purpose to make decisions on the basis of use, luxuries being taxable and necessities exempt. For instance a talcum powder that is distinctly a cosmetic is taxable, while another kind, made especially for infants, may be exempt.

How much to tax their goods is a question being asked by manufacturers. The law levies the tax according to the retail price of a package. The supreme court in recent decisions having decided that the manufacturer cannot fix the retail prices of his products, on what basis is the manufacturer to affix the stamp? A 15 cent can of talcum powder should carry a 1/8 of a cent stamp; can a cut-rate deodorant charge 10 cents for it and use a 1/4 of a cent stamp? This is a point not yet decided.

The law provides that stamps must be so affixed as to be destroyed when the package is opened. This, however, has been shown to be impracticable in many cases because of shape of containers and other reasons and a special regulation has been issued covering the method of affixing stamps.

This ruling permits affixing stamps on the side or bottom of a container, the appearance of which would be marred by having it so affixed that the stamp would be destroyed by opening; this is also permitted on containers on which the other method would be impracticable. Where this is done the stamps must be pre-cancelled by affixing initials and date. Retailers should retain these outside containers until goods are sold.

In stocks already packed for shipment before Dec. 1 pre-cancelled stamps may be affixed to the outside container. Where goods have been previously ordered, packed and marked for shipment, they may be delivered unstamped provided the purchaser is furnished with proper stamps to attach to taxable articles when opened.

The Tax on Documents

Cased goods removed to warehouses prior to Dec. 1 may be regarded as in

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AN ALKALINE MINERAL SPRING OF GREAT PURITY

the hands of wholesalers and should be stamped by retailers before being sold.

A number of rulings have been made also on schedule A, the section providing stamp taxes on documents, car seats, etc., and on other features of the law. Motion picture places have been notified that they are taxable as theaters. Railroad and parlor car companies have been notified to report before the 20th of each month, beginning the first of January, 1915, the number of parlor car seats and sleeping berths sold, and to pay a tax of 1 cent each. A special form of report has been provided.

Newspaper publishers have been notified to report by the 15th of each month the number of newspaper shipments, and to affix to this report, in lieu of each bill of lading, stamps to the amount of 1 cent for each shipment.

Deeds executed prior to Dec. 1, one ruling reads, must be stamped, whether or not actual transfer of the property occurs prior to that date. The bond accompanying a mortgage is taxable. Insurance companies have been advised that policy renewals made prior to Dec. 1, though the new policy does not take effect until after that date, are not subject to tax.

Telegraph and Telephone

Building and loan associations are notified that all instruments issued by them, except the stocks and bonds specifically exempt by the law, are taxable. Persons, firms and companies liable to special tax under the act are advised that they are required to make returns on special blanks provided by the collectors. They will be assessed on a special bankers' list, as in 1898, and will not use stamps.

Railroads are advised that stamps should be affixed to bills of lading before being delivered to the shipper and that freight should not be accepted until the stamp is affixed. Telegraph messages on company business over company lines are exempt from tax, but messages not on company business must be taxed.

Regulations have been issued for monthly reports by telephone and telegraph companies, paying a tax of 1 cent for each message the toll on which is 15 cents or more. Leased wire business is exempt.

SPRINGFIELD CAR SYSTEM TO HAVE A NEW MANAGER

Herbert M. Flanders Will Succeed Ray W. Reynolds, Who Is to Go to Mesaba, Minn.

(Special to the Monitor)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Herbert M. Flanders, engineer of the maintenance of way of the Springfield Street Railway Company, and other lines controlled by the New England Investment and Security Company, has been appointed general manager of the Springfield system to succeed Ray W. Reynolds, who has resigned to accept the position of general manager of the Mesaba Railway Company of Mesaba, Minn. The change takes effect Dec. 1.

Mr. Flanders is a man of broad experience, both in the electric and steam railroad business. Since his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1900 he has been constantly in railroad work.

Mr. Reynolds leaves after 10 months' service. He will make his home in Virginia, Minn.

Mr. Reynolds, at the time of his appointment here, was secretary and general manager of the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company.

CHECK SEEN IN U. S. ARMOR PLANS

PITTSBURGH—That the activity of submarines in destroying armored warships in the European war, raising the question whether heavily armored battleships are not things of the past, may cause the government to go slowly with its proposal to erect its own armor-plate plant, was the opinion expressed by United States Senator B. R. Tillman Monday night.

The senator, who is chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, inspected the armor-plate department of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead in company with Representative Padgett, chairman of the House naval affairs committee, and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the navy ordnance bureau.

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WILSON VIEW ON PRESS PLAN FOR HIM GIVEN OUT

President in Interview Today Denies Some of the Things Newspapers Have Announced It Was His Intention to Do

WASHINGTON—President Wilson admitted today that he was getting considerable amusement out of proposals for new activities made for him by certain newspapers. But he explained that for the most part these proposals had never occurred to him or to his advisers and would continue unattempted innovations as long as he remained President.

The latest proposal to be rejected in advance was one that the President met with the Senate at its executive sessions when questions of international policy or appointments were being considered, so that he could explain each question. It was also proposed that the members of the cabinet be given seats but not to have a vote on all questions. The President said today that the first he knew of the plan, so far as it concerned himself, was when he read it in the newspapers. When asked to comment on it, he related a story of an ancient Scotch caddy, who was accompanying a "duffer" around the course. After missing several strokes the golfer asked the caddy whether he had not seen worse golfers. There being no reply, the question was repeated, and then the caddy said: "I was thinking."

That was his attitude, the President said, but he made it very plain that no such plan would be considered while he was in the White House; and so far as the matter of giving the cabinet members seats on the floor of Congress was concerned the President said that was a very old story, two or three Senate committees having favorably reported a bill with that provision included years ago. President Wilson, however, saw no necessity for that plan at present.

Mexican Situation

The latest news from Mexico, the President said, was of a reassuring nature, so far as alien interests were concerned. The factions had agreed that they would respect aliens and their interests and in the impending fight for supremacy neither side would find the United States aiding it in any way. The various agents of the state department, in reports which were received by the President today, agreed that aliens were safe.

Reports from Consul John R. Silliman at Mexico City said that the Mexican capital was tranquil. The Mexican factions would be permitted now to work out their own salvation, and it was known that the administration expected a speedy decision with a stable government.

FIRST DAY'S SALE OF TAX STAMPS IS ANNOUNCED

Purchase of war tax stamps from the Boston headquarters of the United States internal revenue department at 45 Milk street under Collector John F. Malley on Monday resulted in the receipt of \$4500 for the first day they were on sale. The stamp window will hereafter be open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Collector Malley stated that he has been receiving numerous inquiries from bankers relative to the special blank issued for the bankers to make their returns to the collector. Few of them seem to know how to fill these blanks out.

The collector stated that the bankers are required to make returns on blank form 457, covering a tax period from Nov. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915. If this form is not in the hands of the collector by the last of November, properly filled out, a penalty of 50 per cent will be imposed on each delinquent.

PUPILS GREET NEW ROXBURY MASTER

Entertainments and a reception given by the senior class to the new headmaster for the Roxbury high school in the assembly hall this afternoon were necessarily brief, so as to give the students an opportunity to become acquainted with the new school leader. Raymond G. Laird is the new headmaster.

There were vocal and instrumental solos by pupils of the school. Among the guests were Mrs. Raymond G. Laird, Arthur G. Gallagher, headmaster of the West Roxbury high school; Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools; and Melville C. Freeman, headmaster of the Girls Classical Art high school.

RECEPTION FOR PASTOR

A farewell reception will be tendered by the members of the Clarendon Street Baptist church this evening to the pastor, the Rev. James A. Francis, who leaves for Los Angeles next Monday, where he will become pastor of the First Baptist church.

BELGIAN SETTLERS WANTED

NORFOLK, Va.—A movement which may result in the bringing to Norfolk and vicinity of a number of Belgian farmers whose fortunes have been swept away by the war, was inaugurated at a meeting of the industrial and good roads committees of the Chamber of Commerce, says the Virginian-Pilot.

DOG SHOW OPENS WITH 800 ENTRIES; 99 ARE CHAMPIONS

Fifty-Four Breeds Are to Be Found in the Exhibit—Special Prizes Are Offered

Boston's annual dog show opened today in Mechanics building with over 800 dogs on exhibition including 99 champions. The exhibit given by the Eastern Dog Club will continue four days. There are 13 judges. Miss Anne Tracy of Highland Falls, N. Y., who will judge sheepdogs is the only woman. The others are Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Boston; Robert Leslie, Swampscott; Theodore Crane, New York city; John Brett, New City, N. Y.; T. H. Harris, Brackenshire, Wales; Thomas Cadwalader, Philadelphia; F. H. Farwell, Orange, Texas; Marcus Bruckheimer, New York city; Clair Sedgwick, Jr., New York city; Clair Foster, New York city and Frank F. Dole of New York city.

Fifty-four breeds are included in the exhibit. Spaniels, poodles, terriers, wolfhounds, sheepdogs, chow chows and other breeds will be judged today. Among the special prizes offered are a large number of cups, medals and money awards. Thursday night there will be a parade of champions during which the Eastern Dog Club will give a silver medal to every champion.

TROLLEY SHELTER IS PROMISED IN PORTER SQUARE

North Cambridge Business Men Secure Pledge From Elevated if City Will Arrange Location

A shelter is soon to be located in Porter square, Cambridge, for persons who are obliged to wait for cars. The decision on the part of the Boston Elevated Railway Company was arrived at following effort of the North Cambridge Business Men's Association.

Porter square is at the junction of Massachusetts avenue and Somerville avenue, North Cambridge, directly west of the Cambridge station of the Fitchburg division railroad. Two car lines converge at this point, that coming down Massachusetts avenue from Arlington and North Cambridge which runs to Harvard square and that coming from Somerville avenue to proceed through Beacon street to Inman square and points east of that point.

The Business Men's Association committee consists of M. B. Howard, G. H. Thwing and C. Fred Pierce.

The sketch of the shelter shows a small open structure with an octagonal roof 13 feet wide and 7½ feet high, built umbrella shape. It will have a brick supporting pier in the center. There will be four partitions. It will accommodate 25 to 30 people and will seat 15 or 20.

The directors of the association will, it is expected, have an order introduced in the meeting of the city council this evening for money to lay out and curb an "island" for the occupancy of the shelter.

STATE SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL BUSY ON SECOND DAY

Ballroom at Copley-Plaza Crowded and Booths Are Busy Supplying Purchasers

Entering upon the second day of the second annual Bay State Suffrage festival at the Copley-Plaza, with a record of \$4000 as the net profits yesterday, today promises to bring in even a larger sum for the cause of suffrage and the work of the Massachusetts Red Cross in Europe. The ball room was crowded all day yesterday and so far today with visitors, each one of whom was a purchaser.

The animals continue to be an important attraction. Besides kittens and pigeons they include an Airedale terrier, little pigs and two goats, which draw a tiny buckboard in which are two children dressed as Swiss peasants.

Last evening a vaudeville performance attracted a large audience. This evening there will be a dance. The fair will close with an auction sale from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. tomorrow.

HALL LIGHT RULES ISSUED

Regulations for lights in the hallways of tenement houses, announced yesterday by the board of health, require a light shall be kept burning upon the entrance floor and upon the floor above from sunset to sunrise, and upon all other floors from sunset to 10 o'clock at night; in tenement houses with dark halls at all times on the first and second floors.

Y. M. C. A. WORKER SPEAKS

H. M. Gerry, industrial secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., was the speaker at the November meeting of the Economy Club of Cambridge at Youngs last night. His topic was "The Old World and the New." President George L. Low presided, and about 75 members attended.

WALTHAM CLUB TO MEET

The Waltham Music Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this evening with a banquet at the Hotel Westminster in Boston. The toastmaster will be Gleason Wood, assistant superintendent of the Waltham watch factory.

ALUMNI COUNCIL OF TECH HEARS HARVARD MEN

Professors Peters and Adams Tell of Cooperation Between Two Institutions and Prof. Dewey Also Speaks

At the meeting last night of the alumni council of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the guests were Prof. E. D. Peters and Prof. Comfort A. Adams, two Harvard teachers who have come to Technology under the arrangement for cooperation between the two institutions, and Prof. D. R. Dewey, Dr. Peters spent his four years of technical study at Freiburg. He had nothing but good words for Tech. "He noted that personal responsibility is what the institute teaches, which is better in the outcome than brilliancy or studiousness. He expressed the greatest unanimity of feeling between Harvard and Tech professors and said that the purpose of the cooperation is not to try to change things but to take the splendid foundations that now exist in the institute and build better and bigger on them."

Professor Adams said the electrical departments of the two colleges have been for a number of years on a footing of actual though not official cooperation, and he found himself at home in the institute laboratories. He emphasized the cordiality of the present relations.

Professor Dewey gave a brief report of progress in the new course in engineering administration at Tech.

The business portion of the meeting concerned itself with the report of the committee on the Tech Cooperative Society and means of making the alumni council of more value to the institute. The council is a body which not only keeps the alumni in touch with each other, but bends its energies to the thrusting out of matters of improvement or policy.

President Jasper Whiting called attention to a number of matters of interest, among them the complimentary dinner to Prof. Robert H. Richards at the Copley Plaza on Dec. 7 at 7 o'clock.

The all-Technology reunion, which was planned for Boston in 1915 has been postponed and an invitation from Pittsburgh to meet in that city for the convention of the Technology Clubs Association has been received.

FRANCE TO TAKE PART IN EXHIBIT AS ACT OF GRATITUDE

Participation in Fair at San Francisco to Show Appreciation for Aid Given to Soldiers

WASHINGTON—The decision of the French government to adhere to its original intention of participating in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco was an act of gratitude for American aid to the wounded in the present war, according to advice received by the state department from Ambassador Herriot.

France also was desirous of showing, Mr. Herriot said, that notwithstanding the invasion of her territory and the stress of war she could join the nations of the earth in celebrating the opening of the Panama canal.

The French exhibit will include a reproduction of the Palace of the Legion of Honor, in which will be installed historic French art, tapestries, furniture and ceramics. A complete showing also will be made of contemporary French art in the Palace of Fine Arts. Modern artistic manufactures will be installed in the salons of the French pavilion.

HARVARD IS TO HONOR FOUNDER

Exercises will be held by the Harvard University Memorial Society in celebration of the three hundred and seventh anniversary of John Harvard in the Delta in front of the statue of the founder of the university tomorrow morning at 8:30. Singing of "Fair Harvard" and other selections will be led by members of the glee club.

In the chapel the Rev. C. W. Gilkey '03 will make an address appropriate to the occasion. The exact date to celebrate was not fixed by historians until a few years ago when an entry in the files of a church in Southwark, Eng., was found. By this the date of Nov. 26 was set.

LAW LACKING FOR U. S. RECEIVERSHIP

WASHINGTON—The United States is without power to take possession of the Colorado coal mines through the medium of a federal receivership proceeding. President Wilson was so informed today by Secretary of Labor Wilson. The latter, to whom had been referred the resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in Philadelphia last week calling for such action, reported to the President that the solicitor of the department says there is no warrant in law for any such action.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Massachusetts Indian Association met at its annual meeting in Old South church heard Miss May Huston, who has spent 10 months among the Indians of the Crow reservation.

Classified Advertisements

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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RELIEF FUNDS

STILL INCREASING

Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund, acknowledges receipt of \$105,659.42. The British imperial relief fund of New England is now \$10,689.71. The appeal for help for those at a Hougate institution in the north of France has been met with subscriptions amounting to about \$1000, food, clothing and other articles.

FIELD AND FOREST LECTURE

Miss Susan A. Lewis lectured on the "Straits Settlements, Singapore and Penang," before the Field and Forest Club at its rooms in the Pierce building, Copley square last evening. Stereoscopic views were shown. Miss L. A. Howes presided.

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128 E. 25th St., between 4th and Lexington; rapidly improving in value; within block of some of the best wholesale mercantile modern buildings in New York city; 15½ x 50 ft.; 3-story brick; price \$20,000; mortgage \$9000, 2½ years, 6%; want clear, desirable income Chicago property or good vacant for equity. **PERRY UL-RICH**, 317 Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago.

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NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON
OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMITTEES
CITY HALL, November 21, 1914.
The Committee on Ordinances of the City Council will give a public hearing on Friday, November 27, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Hearing Room, City Hall, on proposed ordinance concerning the regulation of hours for the operation of cars of the Union Freight Railroad Company on Atlantic avenue.
All interested in the proposition are invited to attend.
By order of the committee,
JOHN F. DEVER,
Clerk of Committees.

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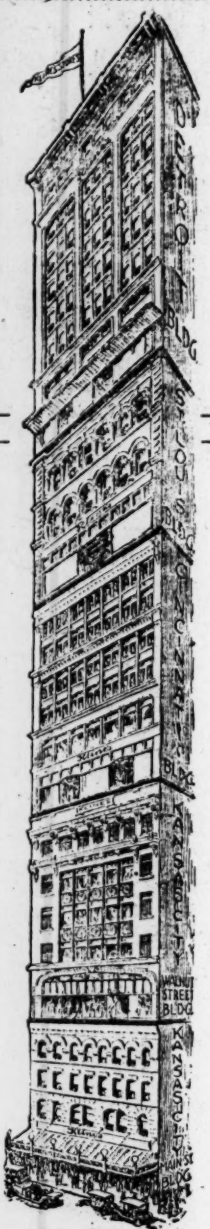
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Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed
2528 Prospect Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Home Tel. Linnwood 549, Bell Tel. East 300.

COUNTRY CLUB
CLEANERS AND DYERS
NEW LOCATION
N. E. Corner Westport and Broadway
Both Phones—South 2028

HAT CLEANING

NATIONAL HAT CO.
HAT CLEANING
Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked
210 E. 5TH STREET
H. Phone M-4749

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"
FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING
CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT
1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.
Bell Main 710 Home Tel. Main 2508

KODAKS

The Highest Grade Material
and best workmen to be had, together with quick service, produce the quality in our KODAK WORK, which is responsible for our enormous business. Send for price list and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue.
KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

SHOES

BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties. Greatest Values
Ladies' and Children's Shoes
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!

A great many people go East for their gift things, and to these particularly we would say, that coming into our Novelty Department is like stepping into a shop on Fifth Avenue.

The store abounds with clever and practical ideas, the stocks are complete—and judging from the prosperity of the territory tributary to Kansas City we are going to have a "bumper" Christmas business.

So shop now, while you can take your time and select from unbroken lines.

Wool Brothers
KANSAS CITY

PIANOS

The Elburn Piano

Is a Golden Rule Piano

We can and gladly will save you \$50 to \$100 on a piano. It's the Elburn we speak of and we speak in truth.

THE NEW ELBURN PORTFOLIO IS FREE

The Jenkins Plan will interest you particularly. It tells of our fight and struggle to upset old methods and establish the honest, one-price, no commission plan. "It was hard work but it won and gloriously."

If interested in a new piano, no matter where you live, just write us for Elburn prices and particulars.

J. W. JENKINS
SONS MUSIC CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co.
"Factory to Fireside"
Terms if desired
1328-30 GRAND AVENUE

REAL ESTATE

Frank A. Updegraff
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
ESTATES MANAGED
Republic Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FLORISTS

A. Stowell
FLORIST
N. E. corner 10th St. and Grand Ave.
All the flowers in season. Prices reasonable.
Phone your orders: Main 8088, both phones.

GROCERS

KEENEY AND KEEVER
Groceries and Meats
4503 TROOST AVENUE
Home Phone So. 414 Bell Phone So. 2202

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

NELLIE G. KEY, correspondence, contracts, depositions; notary public. Hotel Savoy. Phones: Home, Bell, Main 3515.

BOARD AND ROOMS

PRIVATE family; special care; with or without board; would share rooms. 722 Virginia—Bell P. M. 3738.

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative.

N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg.
Tel. Home Main 3853
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CLOTHING

Auerbach & Guettel Hart Schaffner & Marx
The Palace
CLOTHING CO.
TOPEKA, KANS. KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. JOSEPH, MO. EMPORIA, KANS.

Clothes for Men and Young Men
Star and Manhattan Shirts
Men's, Women's and Boys' Shoes

DEPARTMENT STORES

Known in Topeka and Kansas as **The Store of Dependable Merchandise**
—It is our constant effort and ambition to maintain that reputation—both in the city and in the state. We refund railroad fares to out-of-town purchasers, and prepay carriage charges on ordinary unbreakable merchandise to any points in Kansas when ordered by mail. Seasonable stocks are now at their best—both as to assortments and prices.

THE WARREN M. CROSBY COMPANY

DRY GOODS STORES

Always a little more for the money

CROCKETT'S
Staple Merchandise
for cash at pronounced savings.

Ask for Surety Coupons. They are as Good As Cash Here

629 KANSAS AVENUE

MILLINERY

Pickens
Ladies' Hatters
Muffs and Neck Pieces a Specialty
800 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

BRICKLEY - PHILLIPS
LADIES' HATTERS
With Warren M. Crosby Co.
Fall styles now ready for inspection.
TOPEKA, KANSAS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

H ENDLICH
The Outlook
CLOTHES & SUITS
SPECIALISTS
WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL
733 KANSAS AVE. TOPEKA, KAN.

MRS. L. M. FIELD
Doll's Hospital, Hair Goods,
Marinello Toilet Goods.
Switches Made from Combs.
833 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

STATIONERY

THE
Mail Printing House
GEORGE M. CRAWFORD, Manager
Capper Bldg., Topeka, KANSAS.
Phone 3510

TOPEKA

Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to **IRENE F. HORNER**, 832 Tyler St.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Allen & Bayne
642-644 MINNESOTA AVE.
The Store of Quality

JEWELRY

The Geo. Garner Jewelry Co.
618 MINNESOTA AVE.

DRY GOODS

Meet Me at GROSSMAN'S
Great Stock Purchase Sale
Dry Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments at Great Reductions.
640 MINNESOTA AVENUE

SHOES

The Nelson Shoe Co.
QUALITY SHOES AND HOSIERY
608 Minnesota Avenue

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM

SUGAR BOWL
We Make Our Own
CANDIES AND BAKERY GOODS.
ICE CREAM SODA

GROCERIES

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
Groceries and Meats
606 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones 179 West

CLEANERS AND DYERS

MARTINS
CLEANING AND DYE WORKS
LARGEST AND BEST
1012 N. 5th Street. Both Phones

FURNISHING GOODS

The E. G. Fasenmyer Clothing Co.
The Up-To-Date Store for Men
632 Minnesota Ave., KANSAS CITY, KAN.

FURNITURE

"KEEP SMILING"
Surety Coupons Mean 2 1/2% off
GRAND VIEW FURNITURE CO.
Both Phones 958-60 Central Ave.

DECORATORS

EXCLUSIVE DECORATING
WE Can Help You
HORTON-TIBBS, 604 Minn. Ave.
BOOKS STATIONERY WALLPAPER
KANSAS CITY, KAN. MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertising to
M. B. HILL, 621 Everett Avenue.

JEWELERS

A Complete Combination
COURTESY
CAREFUL SERVICE
CORRECT GIFTS For All Occasions
The Addis Jewelry Store
817 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS

C. E. Wardin & Son
Jewelers Since 1883
727 Kansas Avenue
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Topeka Electric Co.
ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES
Phone 768
816 Kansas Ave. TOPEKA, KAN.

LAUNDRIES

White Star Laundry
PHONE 142
213-215 WEST FIFTH STREET

ART

JAS. D. SULLIVAN
ART STORE
122-124 West Eighth Street
728-730 Jackson Street
Phone 759 TOPEKA, KANSAS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

The "Scattergood"
HOLDERS FOR
PASTE MUCILAGE
PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
INK

Model "A" 2 oz. Capacity Model "B" 4 oz. Capacity

Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use without effort. Blow in Glass on or above Trade Mark use without effort. Blow in Glass on or above Trade Mark use without effort. Blow in Glass on or above Trade Mark use without effort.

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.
Printers, Manufacturing Stationers
1722-28 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COAL

Burn Cummings Coal
Colder weather is here. If you're short of coal phone us. Our group of yards insures quick delivery and the coal stands either test, Scales or Fire.

E. J. CUMMINGS
13th & Callowhill 51st & Worrington Ave
25th & Federal Germantown & Stenton Ave
PHILADELPHIA

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Inook
3321 WALNUT STREET
Individual Gowns for All Occasions
Suits—Wraps

HOLIDAY GIFTS

JEWELRY
Artistic Hand Wrought
Articles de Luxe in Copper and Brass.
XMAS CARDS
DUTCH SHOP
12th and Walnut
PHILADELPHIA

CLARA S. SMITH
GERMANTOWN NOVELTY SHOP
62 West Chelten Avenue
Art Needlework, Beadcraft, etc.
Beautiful line of boxed novelties and cards

FLORISTS

C. H. WEIDENBACHER
FLORIST, TURGRATOR, GARDENER
Ferns, Potted Plants, Concrete Ware.
Bell Gtn. 38-11. Keystone, North 67-28.
4516 Germantown Ave. Wayne Junction.

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
S. W. Chelten ave. Tel. Germantown 5795

MILLINERY

ATKINS
Exclusive Millinery
5829 1/2 Germantown Avenue

PIANO TUNING AND FINISHER

FINISHER AND POLISHER
Pianos and All Kinds of Furniture Work
Guaranteed
M. A. STEGER, Sr. Piano Tuning and Repairing
4018 Poplar Street. Send a postal.

PRINTING

PRINTING WATERHUTTER
1524 SANSON
WHEN PROMISED STREET
AND A FULL COUNT Both Phones

PHILADELPHIA

Advertising for the Monitor will receive careful and immediate attention and may be sent directly to the Monitor's Philadelphia representative, Mr. E. B. DANIELL, 1713 Sansom St., Room 431.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WINTER SUITS

ARE FUR TRIMMED

There is quite a feeling of warmth and comfort about them. The modes are quite new and show the most recent style developments. The materials are very rich and in a full color assortment. These suits are exceptional values—

AT MODERATE PRICES

1108
1110
Main

Berkson Bros

"YOURFORM"

The dress form that is an exact duplicate of your own body. With it you may make and fit your garment from top of collar down to the floor, then put this form on top of the table, be comfortably seated and turn up the hem.

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL
With heaviest quality unbleached muslin make a very tight fitted lining. Fit two inches below largest part of hips, and four inches below turn of shoulder if you don't want arms. If arms are desired, fit lining to wrist. Collar as high as it is ever worn. Mark waist-line. Give measurement from waist line to floor. Take fitting over corset. Hooks and eyes up front.

Prices: No Arms, \$9.00; One Arm, \$13.00; Two Arms, \$15.00. F. O. B. Kansas City, Mo. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

YOURFORM MFG. CO., 3109 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hadden-Woodin
200 Altman Building
S. E. COR. ELEVENTH and WALNUT STS.

"The Exclusive Shop for Women"
CORRECT DESIGNS IN
Millinery, Costumes, Suits
Coats, Dresses & Blouses

BANKS

"Open Until 8 P. M. Every Saturday and Monday"

CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST CO.
"OPPOSITE EMERY BIRD'S" 1019 GRAND AVENUE

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We have added to our store a line of SMART HAND TAILORED SUITS and COATS for the discriminating wearer.

JACKSON'S
Men's Furnishers
905-907 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

COOPER—SPECK
Men's Furnishing Goods Exclusively
929 WALNUT STREET
(In the Afternoon Shade of the Commerce Building.) KANSAS CITY, MO.

FALL HATS NOW READY
All Styles, \$2 and \$3

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
927 WALNUT ST.
(Opp. Commerce Building)

COAL

ALBURN ANTHRACITE
"The Quality Coal"
KATZMAIER COAL CO.
Bell Home 346
Grand Main Gates Building 111 E. 10th Street

TAILORS

JOHN FRASER
Merchant Tailor
111 E. 10th Street

DIYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office or in the home may be had at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 168-170 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ALFRED B. BROWN, Merchant Tailor 224 Phillips Bldg., 111 1/2 Tremont St., Tel. 2-12, 19 Broad St., Tel. 2-12.

ANDERSONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Children's Novelties, Kindergarten Goods, Gift Cards, Mrs. J. C. WILLY, 19 Broad St., Tel. 2-12.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT FINEST PACKARD CARS A. C. WOODSIDE, Tel. 05, 5130.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES and Inner Tubes, Waterproof and Fireproof Tires, Quality, price, service, FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 106 Summer St., Boston.

BIBLES—Largest assortment, lowest prices, various styles, leather, cloth, and bindings. Send for Catalogue S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Broad St., Tel. 2-12, 19 Broad St., Tel. 2-12.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chambray Skins, G. I. WORCESTER, & CO., 35 Exchange St., off State St.

CAIRPAT HEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, Carpeting, F. D. BOSS, 335 Main St., 2d floor, Tel. 6027.

CARPET and RUG Washers, Repairs, COLGATE SERVICE CO., 321-J OX 1000-2792, Factory Newton No. 321-J.

Exclusive Tailors, Individual Service, Appointments in New York if desired, 238 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FLORIST—SHOP OF QUALITY MODERATE PRICES, 4 COLLEGE, 4 COLLEGE, 4 COLLEGE, Tel. Haymarket 44 and 94, Lexington 64-4.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., 265 Boylston Street, Tel. B. B. 1281.

FURNITURE—RACED BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MACY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY—Shirts, collars, cuffs and linings laundered in the most careful and up-to-date manner. Flat work washed, cleaned and ironed, 48 Geneva Ave., Tel. Roxbury 751.

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH W. E. TAYLOR, 6 Bromfield St., 15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

LADIES' WEARING APPAREL, KAUFMAN'S, 166 Massachusetts Ave., Cor. Belvidere St.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL GO TO PRESTON'S, 106 Boylston St., Boston. Lunches to take out.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Broad St., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURE FRAMES to order and Reclining, Come direct to workrooms of CARL E. NELSON, 50 Cornhill, Main 3025-M.

PICTURES, MIKROKS AND FRAMES, Carefully selected stock, W. J. CARDNER COMPANY, 488 Boylston St.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington St., Tel. Main 1128. Send for catalog.

SEALS AND RUBBER STAMPS—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington St., opp Adams St. subway.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality, new designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. Come to the workrooms of THURGOOD, 58-60 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given, MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon St., Brookline, Tel. 4890.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., Coolidge Corner, Tel. Brookline 1296-W.

J. A. PURINGTON, Est. 1865—Wholesale and retail dealer in PROVISIONS, 1356 Beacon St., Tel. Brookline 5555-R.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES & SEA FOOD S. F. BLANCHARD, 81 Harvard St., Tel. 1590 Br. Tel. orders promptly delivered.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A delightful meal may be had at MISS MURRAY'S, 730 Mass. Ave., Central Sq. Tel. Cam 2994.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., 3 Brattle St., Tel. Cambridge 4042-R.

GROCERS—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge, Union Sq., Somerville; Arlington Center, 4 Main St., Medford.

HARDWARE—Ash Barrels, Sticks, Shovels and General Household Hardware, CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO., 22 HOLT'S CAFE.

MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage, HERSON & CO., Inc., 535 North St., Tel. Cam 735.

TYPEWRITING and MULTIGRAPHING The Misses Littlefield, Harvard Square Telephone, Cambridge 1306-R.

LYNN, MASS.

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood, SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 5 Central Sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT" J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, Telephone Lynn 2500.

GROUND GRIPPER SHOES For Men, Women and Children, GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market Street.

HOUSEFURNISHERS & UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford Sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNT'S—QUALITY FOOD, 18 CENTRAL SQUARE.

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children, Right Goods, Fair Prices, BESSIE ROPE CO., 26 State St.

SCHOOL SHOES for BOYS and GIRLS, Prices \$1.25 to \$4.00, G. HODGKINS, Shoe Store, 26 Market St., J. C. PALMER, Manager.

ALLSTON, MASS.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., 80-82 Middle Street, Tel. Brighton 1950.

MALDEN, MASS.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date, KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Old Fellows Temple.

NEWTON, MASS.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., 271 Washington Street, Tel. Newton No. 321-W.

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

THE CONVENIENCE SHOP, Notions, Smallwares, Toys for children, Bray Block, F. D. BOND, Prop.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

FRENCH CLEANSING—C. G. HOWES CO., 82 Bow Street, Tel. Newton No. 509-W.

EASTERN

DORCHESTER, MASS.

DEMPSEY BROS. CO. The store of Quality Groceries, Fish, Provisions, 581-593 Washington St., Tel. Dorchester 351.

ROXBURY, MASS.

AUNT FANNIE'S Lunch and Gift Room, Open 12:30 to 7:30; fancy party for sale, 14 Howland St., Miss Houghton, Prop.

CABINET MAKING & UPHOLSTERING, D. O. HALLIMAN, 473 Blue Hill Ave., 623 Wash. St., Dor. Tel. 670 Rox. Cor. 326-3.

ELM HILL PROVISION CO.—Groceries, Meats and Provisions, Fresh Fish a Specialty, 513 Warren St., Tel. 983 Rox.

HENRY W. FREEMAN, Groceries and Provisions, 627A Warren Street, near Crawford, Telephone 1718-W.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MABELLE MILLINERY THE LITTLE SHOP, 355 Main St., Room 502.

MILLINERY—Exclusive styles and workmanship, Book Markers, Cross and Crown Jewelry and Books, F. BELLE SNOW, 355 Main St.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair Dressing, W. A. BOSS, 335 Main St., 2d floor, Tel. 6027.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Come where the good things gather, TAHER CENTRAL MARKET & GROCERY, Accounts solicited, 258 Union St.

WORCESTER, MASS.

AUTO Tire Vulcanizing and Motor Car Accessories, W. W. WILSON, 123 CO., 36 Foster St., Cor. Waldo, Tel. Park 3410.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high grade, clean workmen and workshop, HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main St.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—RANDALL FLOWERS, 3 Pleasant St., Tel. Park 94.

FURNITURE and CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 188 Front St., Worcester, a good place to buy.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY and DRAPERY, E. W. CLIFFORD, 306 Main St. (Day Bldg.) Telephone Park 5424.

INSURANCE—Fire, Automobile, etc., etc. ELMORE J. CHAMBERLAIN, Room 306, 306 Main St., Tel. Park 2016.

LADIES' HATTER—GUERTIN, 653 Main St., nearly opp. Odd Fellows Hall, Telephone 3703.

SILKS EXCLUSIVELY, SLOCUM'S SILK STORE, 418 Main St., Up Stairs—Take Elevator.

VIRGIL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL, F. W. Bailey, Miss G. B. Davis, piano, M. C. Maynard, Mrs. H. W. Wilson, voice, Miss F. E. Kidder, reader, 19 Pearl St.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, R. A. LOHNESE, 7 Pleasant St., "Just round the Corner".

CONCORD, N. H.

BROWN & BATCHELDER, CONCORD'S BEST "LIVING HOUSE".

ELMIRA, N. Y.

JOHN BALLY & SON, Established 1883—Diamonds, Rich Gold Jewelry, Watches, high-grade Sterling Ware.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

COAL—Peck's Clean Coal, Best mined, FRED R. PECK COAL CO., office under Bank Clock, Phone 4400.

DID YOU HEAR the Clark Irish Harp? It successfully rivals the larger harps in volume and sweetness of tone. CLARK MUSIC CO., 1529 E. Genesee.

DRY GOODS and everything that sells well with them; shoes, china, furniture, millinery, BACON-CHAPPELL CO., 106 W. Onondaga.

GROCERIES—M. & N. SCHWARTZ, Props., 120 W. 3rd St., Tel. 159 E. Genesee.

JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS—Diamonds, Watches, Cut Glass; repairing, STROUSE & CLARK, 27 S. Salina St.

MILLINERY—Nobby up-to-the-minute hats at popular prices, E. & M. PRADENBURG, 408 S. Salina St.

RUBBER GOODS and AUTO SUPPLIES, NOBLEYER'S RUBBER STORE, Clinton St.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP—Outfitters, infancy to 20 years and for small women, Shirt Waists, 32 to 44 in., catalogue, THE TORRI SHOP, 620 South Warren St., Gifts, negligees, party outfits, imported crepes.

AUBURN, N. Y.

AUBURN TRUST COMPANY, Safety Deposit Boxes, 100 Main St., Interest paid on all deposits.

BAKER, ARMSTRONG & HAM, WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' Cakes, etc., 101 S. Murray Hill.

E. N. ROSS CO., Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Meats, 148 Genesee St., Phone 1471.

FLOUR HAS ADVANCED, BUT OLD HOME BREAD REMAINS SAME WEIGHT AND SIZE, FOSTER, ROSS & CO., Auburn's Leading Department Store, Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy.

GLORY, F. BRIGGS, SNAPPY SHOES, SPECIALTIES.

NEW YORK CITY

A FACETTED CEYLON MONOPOLY mounted to suit your individual taste, ALCHAQUIN STUDIOS, 41 West 36th St.

ALLEN STATION, 488 1/2 Avenue—Bob-bles, Lamps, Shades, Novelties, Unusual, Beautiful, Special Sale.

A STORE OF SERVICE, MILTON WEBER, INC., 100 Wall St., corner New York's authority on Clothing, Hats and Furnishings, Metric Shirts.

BREAKFAST, Lunch, Dinner—Club, a la Carte, Table d'Hôte, home style cooking by experienced southern cooks; surroundings quiet, restful, 31 W. 33d St.

DELICIOUS HOME COOKING, Quality surroundings, Lunch 20c, Dinner 75c, THE ROSE HOTEL, 5 West 28th St.

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, Also jewelry remodeled to modern styles. Repairing, JOSEPH KLEIN, 90 Nassau St.

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING, Metropolitan Arcade, 1 Madison Ave.

FOOD SHOP, 10 West 46th St., Real Southern Cooking, Cakes, etc., 101 S. Murray Hill.

FRESH FLOWERS for all occasions, A. WARENDORF, 1193 Broadway—One store, Phone 59 Mad. Sq., 2563 Mad. Sq.

FUDGE that melts in your mouth, Fresh every day from best ingredients, Nettle's fudge 8c a lb., Plain 6c a lb., Sent anywhere, Emma Bruns Candy & Fudge Shop, 8 E. 38d St., Tel. 3-188 Murray Hill.

GOSSARD FRONT LACED CORSETS—Fitted by experienced corsetiers, \$3.50 up. Corsets made to order, Olmstead Corset Co., 170 Madison Ave., 14th St., N. Y., Telephone Murray Hill 2084.

GOWNS that suit your individuality and your figure, MME. B. ROTTER, 16 West 46th St.

GUINY MILLINER, Imported and Original Guiny Hats that merit your inspection, 15 W. 45th St.

EASTERN

NEW YORK (Continued)

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING, THE COZY GROOM SHOP, 4 W. 37th St., Tel. 2-12, 19 Broad St., Tel. 2-12.

HAIRDRESSING, SHAMPOOING, MANICURING—MISS B. F. JOHNSON, Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d St., Bryant 7889.

HATS—LADIES' TAILOR, IMPORTER AND FURRIER, 20 WEST 37TH ST., Formerly with B. Schulich.

INSURANCE—AGENT AND BROKER, try out NATHAN B. WEL, 1 East 42d St., Tel. 6412 Murray Hill.

J. LENDEL, LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER, 16 West 45th St.

LAUNDRY—6TH STREET LAUNDRY, Hand work; open-air drying, 63 West 6th St., Room 1201 Columbus.

LIKELY LUGGAGE, Guaranteed for five years, 279 Fifth Ave., at 30th St.

LONDON HAIRDRESSING PARLORS, Hairdressing and Manicuring, 715 Columbus Ave., Tel. 10053 River.

MAYBE it will prove worth your while to try our Liquefied Hair, The Gem for up-to-the-minute business people, THE GEM FOUNTAIN, 25 Broad St.

MILLINERY OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS—PEGGY HOYT, Tel. Bryant 6314, 210 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42d St.

MISS BRINKLEY'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 307 E. 14th St., Telephone 2414 Murray Hill. Supplies housekeepers, governesses and household servants, personally investigating.

MME. PAULINE, EXPERT CLEANER AND DYER, 382 Amsterdam Ave., 900 Sixth Ave., Main Office & Works 253 West 14th St.

PHILIP FRIEDMAN, Ladies' Tailor and Furrer, 111 West 48th St., High Class Suits at Moderate Prices.

PHELPS & PERRY, 3 Maiden Lane, High Grade Watches and Jewelry, Precious Stones.

RACHEL'S VENTURE, 17 W. 45th St. Here will be found 50 unusual gifts of the ROBERT L. MILLER PORTO RICAN NEEDLEWORK, 25c to \$5.00.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in all Hats. People's own materials used for remodeling, MISS E. BROWN, 437 Fifth Ave.

THE STORE OF SERVICE For women and children and the home, OLSON'S, Broadway at 74th St., Phone Schuyl 4820.

VICTOR VICTROLAS, 187 Broadway, Every Record in the Catalog, WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT Special service. Efficient attention, THE BREMER TALKING MACHINE CO.

YROOM, GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR, 275 Fifth Ave., near Cor. 30th St.

YE OLD ENGLISH, 28 West 43d St., near 2d St., Breakfast 50c, Lunch 60c, Dinner 90c. Home cooking. Also a la carte.

YOUR EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM can be solved by Ernest T. Wilson, Employment Expert, Phone, Worth 519, 290 Bwy.

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ECONOMY WILL BE KEYNOTE OF BUSY CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

number of years before either party again paramount economy in a presidential campaign.

The President's call for economy, however, is both good business and good politics—good business, because, while there should be no waste of the public funds, there should be no skipping; and good politics, because at the session of Congress soon to begin the Democrats will begin their next presidential campaign. The next fiscal year, for which appropriations are to be made this winter, will end June 30, 1916, about the time the political parties are making their presidential nominations and adopting their national platforms.

Place of Cutting Doubtful

It would be idle at this time to undertake to point out where big reductions can safely be made for the next fiscal year or the fiscal year following. Frankly, there is not now in sight any spot at which such reductions will be possible. What the session itself may develop along that line remains to be seen, but it is hardly possible that the totals can be cut much below those for the session which closed last month. At the same time, however, the President's word of caution will tend to hold in check those interests, both in and out of Congress, which are prone to press for large special appropriations. Such, for instance, are the rivers and harbors interests and the local interests, which are always anxious to have Congress enact a liberal public buildings law.

It seems probable that if there is a river and harbor bill the coming session it will be modest in proportions, and of a kind that can be supported by Senator Burton of Ohio and his associates, who defeated the bill of the last session, carrying something like \$54,000,000, and compelled the adoption of a \$20,000,000 bill in its stead. The outlook for a public building bill is very poor. The best information now available indicates that no such bill will even be drafted, to say nothing of enactment afterwards. In times of economy bills such as these are always compelled to assume modest proportions and frequently to elude themselves.

But even the savings possible from the two sources just mentioned will not insure a gross total for the session that will be less than that of the session recently ended, for that session had no public buildings bill and only the modest river and harbor bill.

Increase Not Unexpected

Instead of there being a gross reduction as compared with the appropriations for the present year, it rather seems that there will be an increase. The dislocations caused by the war in Europe are both numerous and far-reaching, and before the end of the coming session they may become emphasized. The only thing certain is that at the end of the struggle the United States will be compelled to adjust its affairs with sister nations on the basis of the new conditions which the war will develop.

Much of this will mean increased expense. Take the army and the navy, to cite only two of these probable sources of increased expense. The President and the secretaries of war and the navy have undertaken to stem the rising tide in favor of larger appropriations for the army and the navy by saying that in all probability no increases will be necessary this winter; but, frankly, neither these officials, nor anybody else, knows anything about this matter. There may at a moment's notice be developments in Europe which will affect the appropriation bills of the session. And even if there are no such developments, it is going to be difficult for the administration to hold the army and the navy totals down to the world-peace figures of the past series of years.

The Question of Defense

None of this proposed increased military expense will have back of it any real defense. The session, it is pretty certain, is to review the whole question of the national defense as it has not been reviewed since the first Cleveland administration, when the present American navy was started, and whatever it may seem necessary to have done as a result will probably be done, regardless of the cost.

Another item of increased expense will come in connection with the setting up of the new trade commission, soon to be appointed by the President. A further will be in connection with the expanding ideas of the department of commerce with reference to an increase of American trade with other nations.

It therefore seems probable that the total appropriations for the session, notwithstanding the President's economy caution, will certainly equal and perhaps considerably exceed the total for the present fiscal year, and that, too, without a public building bill and with only a small river and harbor bill.

The Ship Line Bill

The President has said that, aside from the annual appropriation bills, he would like to see the session take action on the conservation bills and the bill providing for the expenditure by the government of \$30,000,000 for the construction of a line of ships to carry American exports.

The Alaska conservation bill, establishing a system of leasing of public coal lands, was enacted into law at the last session. There remain two water power bills, one applying to navigable streams and the other to public lands, and a general leasing bill, covering coal and other deposits in the public lands—all of these latter applying to the United States proper. These conservation bills were put through the House at the last session, and the President is hoping that it will be possible for the Senate to

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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PAINTERS WANTED—Twenty-five first-class men for ship work. **FORE RIVER SHIP BUILDING CORP.**, Quincy, Mass. 24
WANTED—A married couple; one for cooking, other for housework, to go to Newburyport, Mass. **MRS. ROBERT K. JAMES**, 23 Baldwin rd., Georgetown, Mass. 23
WANTED—Married couple to take small farm and rear over four children. **W. H. HARRIS**, 1000 Washington St., Boston. 24
WANTED—Experienced sole leather cutters. Write, stating age, experience and whom worked for during the past 3 years. **W. H. HARRIS**, 1000 Washington St., Boston. 24
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BUTLER, PORTER OR JANITOR—Will do any kind of general work; 3 years' back Bay references. **TEL. R. B. 7242-M**. **WM. W. WYNDHAM**, 22 Newbury St., Boston. 23
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CARETAKER—Married couple would like a position on a gentleman's place; man has chauffeur's license; wife is an excellent housekeeper and cook. **AMERICAN PEOPLE**, O. J. KINCH, 30 Chandler St., W. Somerville, Mass. 23
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Work Expected to Be Limited

It may be said, broadly, that nothing can get through the Senate the coming session, aside from the appropriation bills, which provokes controversy. There is more or less in the conservation bills that is controversial, and much in the ship bill, therefore the outlook for their passage does not at this time seem to be particularly good. The ship bill has not yet gone through either house.

CAPITOL BUILDING BOARD VACANCY IS NOW EXPECTED

It is expected that Albert P. Langtry, secretary-elect of the commonwealth, will resign as chairman of the State House building commission, which has charge of erecting the wing extensions of the capitol, when he resumes his work as secretary about the middle of January. The vacancy will be filled by Governor Walsh. The position carries a salary of \$5000.

RETIREMENT POLICE CAPTAIN SEEKS PLACE AS MAYOR

Robert E. Perry, captain of the Somerville police force until last June, when he was retired involuntarily on a pension by the mayor and aldermen, filed papers with the Somerville city clerk yesterday as a Republican-Independent candidate for mayor. He is opposed by Mayor Z. E. Cliff, Republican, and John H. O'Neil, Democrat. Mr. Perry's papers contained 208 signatures, 30 more than required by law.

Mr. Perry contested his retirement as police captain and his case rests at present with the supreme court. His counsel argues that in retiring Mr. Perry on a pension his salary and his rank were reduced and therefore he has a right as a civil service employee to appeal to the courts.

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are:

SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon and one letter of reference as to good character (to be kept in our files), and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

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CARETAKER on gentleman's estate of good janitor's position by young man (couple children); man mechanic, wife light housework; go anywhere. Address **D. MACLELLAN**, 1000 Washington St., Boston. 24
CHAUFFEUR, single, temperate, reliable, long experience, good references, will drive any make of car, or light truck; moderate salary. **WM. N. DEARD**, 46 Cortes St., Boston. 23
CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, wife (Swedish) first-class cook; man 11 years' experience driving and repairing; excellent references. **A. WARREN**, 110 Huntington Ave., Boston; tel. B. 21882. 23
CHEF, single, temperate, reliable, long experience, good references, will drive any make of car, or light truck; moderate salary. **WM. N. DEARD**, 46 Cortes St., Boston. 23
CIVIL ENGINEER, 10 years' varied experience, wants position as surveyor, estimator, or engineer. **A. M. BELLAMY**, 17 Bowdoin Ave., Grove Hall P. O., Boston. 23
DISH WASHER or kitchen man for restaurant or hotel; satisfactory references also as doorkeeper and watchman. **GEO. K. RANDALL**, Y. M. C. A., Huntington St., Boston. 23
DRAFTSMAN, 28, married, 8 years' varied experience; mechanical designs, drafting, estimating, etc.; references. **R. P. LAMBERT**, 184 W. Main St., Boston. 23
ELEVATOR OPERATOR, freight or passenger, two years' experience, would like work immediately. **WALTER S. SONG**, 300 State St., Boston. 23
EXPERIENCED MAN (colored) would like steady position or day's work of any kind. **A. E. SEYMOUR**, 16 Burbank St., Boston. 23
EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN desires position where there is good opportunity for advancement. **ALBERT F. BROWN**, 32 Central St., Beverly, Mass. 23
EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, 23, single, high school graduate, Boston; start \$5. **H. BARTON COOK**, 40 West St., Hartford, Conn. 23
FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST for hotel, factory, machine shop, etc.; 9 years' experience in steam and mechanical engineering; can erect and repair best of work. **ATKINSON**, 353 Beach St., West Roxbury, Mass. 23
GENERAL MAN, gardener, German, middle-aged, single, understands first-class stable work, driving, furnace, wants position. **CARL OPPERMAN**, Box 115, East Longmeadow, Mass. 23
GENERAL WORK about the house wanted by man of good habits. **LOUIS A. HILL**, 70 Montgomery St., Boston. 23
HARD WORK in factory or shop; thoroughly experienced; would do general housework. **MARCEL**, 4 Rte. 1, Roxbury, Mass. 23
JANITOR (colored), thoroughly experienced; engineer's license; own repairs; capable of collecting rent; best references. **L. WILLIAMS**, 35 Newcomb St., Roxbury, Mass. 23
JANITOR, PORTER or messenger—Colored man with first class fireman's license; good references, wants situation. **M. H. ROBINSON**, 288 Cambridge St., Boston. 23
JANITOR, COACHMAN, GARDENER—Competent, well recommended man; long service in each position. **WM. B. WOOD**, 33 Marble St., Boston. 23
MAN, well equipped, familiar with all trades and general construction work, wants position as master-mechanic or carpenter. **C. W. CARD**, 13 Tufts St., Malden, Mass. 23
MUSIC STUDENT, colored young man, wants part time work, day or night; well educated; capable all-round man; varied experience, trustworthy, energetic. **CHAS. W. FORSTER**, 108 Hammond St., Boston. 23
PIANIST, 15 years' experience in orchestra and vaudeville; non-union; would like position whole or part time; best of references. **N. H. BURKHARD**, 40 Columbus St., Boston. Phone B. 602-W. 23
PORTER, janitor or houseman. **CHAS. E. HENRY**, 4 Fairweather St., Boston. 23
PORTER, JANITOR or general man for housework; references. **W. L. HAWKINS**, Suite 2, 16 Northfield St., Boston. 23
SALESMAN, some mechanical experience, desires position; would be glad of opportunity to work into anything. **E. F. DOUGHERTY**, 20 Walnut St., Somerville. 23
SALESMAN, experienced, desires position with good firm handling toilet supplies; highest references. **JACOBY CLAB OF BOSTON**, 70 Milk St., Boston. 30
SHIPPER-TRADER—General experience, several years' experience; proficient in all branches foreign and domestic service; good manager; home and abroad; varied experience, references. **ARTHUR W. AID**, 40 Irving St., Melrose, Mass. 23
WANTED—Position by man with 20 years' experience in reference to paper cutter; understands all kinds of cutting; energetic and willing to work. **BRAD SHAW**, 80 High St., Malden, Mass. 23
WANTED—Position in an insurance firm by young American college man; applied familiar with insurance and can run typewriter; references best. **E. BURKE**, 316 Huntington Ave., Boston. 23
WANTED—Position as first-class housekeeper, janitor, elevator runner or house man. **GEORGE SAYKERS**, 33 Flagg St., Boston. 23

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, single, 26, good education and experience, mechanically inclined, wishes position with manufacturer; 5 years' business experience; chemistry, paper, leather, etc. **WILLIAM F. RICHARD**, 21 Concord St., Boston. 23
YOUNG MAN wants position as chauffeur in private family; familiar with foreign and domestic cars; references. **W. H. HARRIS**, 1000 Washington St., Boston. 24
OLD J. STIDHAM, Ames St., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 278-W Dedham. 23
YOUNG MAN with a little mechanical experience desires position; can furnish references. **LANG**, 13 Houghton St., Dorchester, Mass. 23
YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires work at anything honest; fair knowledge of sign painting and handy making; handy with carpenter's tools; best of references. **C. D. GONGOLIS**, 216 Hemenway St., Boston. 30

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN, refined, with 10 years' experience, desires position in small refined home where she will have entire charge; all references. **MRS. MARY STANLEY**, 220 Pleasant St., Stoughton, Mass. 21
AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as manager and working housekeeper in small refined home; references. **MRS. CLARA R. KNOWLTON**, General Delivery, Worcester, Mass. 23
AMERICAN PIANIST would like work solo, accompanying or teaching; Breithaupt diploma for modern technique; would also desire an organ position; musical training Berlin, Germany. **EDNA EISENBERG**, 115 Huntington St., Boston. Tel. B. 962-R. 23
ATTENDANT, understands shampooing and manicuring, desires position; would go to any place. **MRS. E. CLARK**, 14 Hemenway St., Boston. 23
ATTENDANT—Young woman (21), excellent references, desires position with a refined family; references. **JOHN F. FLOTT**, 30 Roxbury, Mass. 23
ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, 25 John F. FLOTT, 30 Roxbury, Mass. 23
COMPANION OR ATTENDANT, experienced, references, desires position with a refined family; references. **MRS. M. B. BURKE**, 174 Washington St., Boston. 23
COMPETENT, experienced woman with son (9) employed, wants position as work-maid or housekeeper; references. **MRS. HILL**, 142 Davis Ave., Brookline, Mass. 23
COOK, first-class, experienced woman, desires position in private family; good wages; references. **MRS. T. MALLETT**, 96 Mosely St., Roxbury. 23
DAY WORK wanted by a capable, willing woman well recommended. **MRS. R. JAMES**, 32 Falmouth St., Boston. 23
DAY WORK wanted for Wednesday and Saturday. **MRS. M. B. BURKE**, 174 Washington St., Boston. 23
DRESSMAKER would like work by the day. **M. JACKSON**, 39 Gaston St., Roxbury. 23
DRESSMAKER and seamstress wishes work by the day; perfect fit, alterations; repairing neatly done. **ELIZABETH J. EDGERLY**, 588 Columbus St., Boston. 23
DRESSMAKER or milliner, position wanted. **MRS. H. SPICER**, 235 Brighton St., Allston, Mass. Tel. 114-Brighton. 23
English woman (34) with boy would like to do general housework; good wages; position of trust; thoroughly competent; references. **MRS. T. MALLETT**, 96 Mosely St., Roxbury. 23
EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE, English, wishes position to take care of one or two small children; excellent references. **MRS. M. B. BURKE**, 174 Washington St., Boston. 23
EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK wants accommodation, to go home nights; would accommodate. **MRS. T. MALLETT**, 96 Mosely St., Roxbury. 23
FOR EXPENSES lady would act as companion to lady going to Florida for the winter; good references. **MRS. C. F. FRENCH**, 101 Brookline St., Boston. 23
GENTLEMAN desires position; reads, writes, types rapidly; will do secretarial work by hour, half day or day. **ELIZABETH L. BARNWELL**, 208 Newbury St., Boston; tel. B. 3577-W. 23
GIRL with knowledge of typing, folding, pasting and general blinder work, would like position in office or business. **BERTHA LOVERING**, Camb. Y. W. C. C. Cambridge. 23
GOOD DRESSMAKER and seamstress, with 10 years' experience, desires position of trust; references. **C. A. MARANAN**, 124 Hancock St., Cambridge. 23
HOUSEKEEPER—A woman of refinement desires position in a school, institution or private family; competent to take care of all household duties. **MRS. M. B. BURKE**, 174 Washington St., Boston. 23
HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position with one or two adults; thoroughly experienced, energetic and capable; references. **MRS. E. COOK**, 43 Rockland St., Roxbury. 23
HOUSEWORK wanted in small family; plain cooking. Address for interview **MRS. MARY DELANEY**, 44 Nashua St., Boston. 21
LANDLADRESS desires family work to take care of house, laundry, and can run a shirtwaist, dresses and lingerie. **MRS. B. CROSSWHITE**, 662 Shawmut St., Boston. 23
MIDDLE-AGED ATTENDANT, companion or housekeeper for lady wishes position; many years' experience; good references; willing to do porter or any kind of work; city references. **WM. L. BALLINGER**, 1712 Fulton St., Chicago. 23

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MIDDLE-AGED LADY from the West, experienced, wishes position as housekeeper in a hotel or as traveling companion; no objection leaving city. **MRS. M. TIBBOUT**, 545 W. 148th St., New York. 26
WANTED—Girl for general housework, family three adults; apartment, call or write, with references. **MRS. WM. GAYLOR**, 508 W. 148th St., New York. 26
WANTED—Experienced saleslady for jewelry store; holiday season; state experience, furnish references, with application. **BENNETT MFG. CO.**, 175 Broadway, New York. 26
WANTED—Girl for general housework, family three adults; apartment, call or write, with references. **MRS. WM. GAYLOR**, 508 W. 148th St., New York. 26
WANTED—Experienced saleslady for jewelry store; holiday season; state experience, furnish references, with application. **BENNETT MFG. CO.**, 175 Broadway, New York. 26
WANTED—Girl for general housework, family three adults; apartment, call or write, with references. **MRS. WM. GAYLOR**, 508 W. 148th St., New York. 26
WANTED—Experienced saleslady for jewelry store; holiday season; state experience, furnish references, with application. **BENNETT MFG. CO.**, 175 Broadway, New York. 26
WANTED—Girl for general housework, family three adults; apartment, call or write, with references. **MRS. WM. GAYLOR**, 508 W. 148th St., New York. 26

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities, and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

The following sales have just been completed through the office of Alvord Brothers for George H. Sleeper to F. E. Houghton, being an estate on West street, Waltham, and partly in Weston, near Kendall Green station, consisting of a single 10-room house thoroughly modernized, stable and 24 acres of land. The new owner has bought for a residence.

In connection with the above sale, F. E. Houghton has sold to George H. Sleeper a lot of land on the corner of Parker street and Browning road, Newton Centre, containing 9350 square feet and assessed for about \$2000.

Another sale reported through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., was made for Helen E. Tingley of her 2 1/2-story frame house and 3284 square feet of land at 35 Norfolk street, Roslindale. The property is assessed for \$3000, but the price paid was in excess of this valuation. Final papers have passed conveying to William A. Neal, who will occupy.

BACK BAY AND SOUTH END

George N. Whipple has purchased a four-story well front brick dwelling from George E. Noyes, situated 459 Beacon street, between Herford street and Massachusetts avenue, Back Bay, together with 2888 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$36,000, of which \$14,800 applies on the land.

The South End parcel is located 684 Tremont street, between Rutland and West Newton streets, and consists of a four-story brick residence, with basement and a lot of land containing 1786 square feet. All taxed on \$11,300. The land value being \$5200. Henrietta Stuart conveyed title to Harris Wolfe.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Papers were filed today by Harry Rayman, covering his purchase of the estate located 122-124 Day street, corner of No. 1 Mark street, Roxbury, consisting of three 3-story well front brick apartment houses, occupying 4033 square feet of land. The assessors valuation is \$18,100 of which the land carries \$2900. Jacob Looosian et al. were the grantors.

Morris Wolfman is the new owner of a building lot on Erie street near Elmo street, Dorchester, containing 3931 square feet, assessed in the name of Ida Richmond for \$1200.

LAND PURCHASE IN BRIGHTON

Another large transfer of building land has been concluded on Corinne road near Raneleigh road, Brighton, containing some 31,551 square feet, or nearly three quarters of an acre, assessed for a total of \$3500. The National City Bank of Cambridge sold to John Weingartner.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Charlesgate East, 60, ward 11; Morris Brownstone, to Geo. N. Jacobs, brick tenement.
Orchard st., 66, rear, ward 23; M. R. Brehaut, John A. Brehaut; brick auto stor. age.
Bennett st., 40, ward 25; Daniel H. Cookley; brick auto storage.
Boulevard ter., 33 and 35 rear, ward 25; H. G. Crosby, D. O. Landy; brick garage.
Willow st., 190, ward 23; Oliver D'Entremont, F. M. Aldrich; frame dwelling.
Boulevard ter., 30 and 32, ward 25; Riley G. Crosby; frame dwelling.
Marsh st., 145, ward 24; Patrick Kellher, T. J. Lyons; frame dwelling.
Hyde Park av., 1215, ward 26; Fred A. Raymond; alter garage.
Mass. av., 1165, ward 16; Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Stone & Webster Eng. Co.; alter cable storage.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Henrietta Stuart to Harris Wolfe, Tremont st.; q. 81.
George E. Noyes to Geo. N. Whipple, Beacon st.; q. 81.
EAST BOSTON
Samuel Karon to Maria Ruggiero to Saratoga st.; w. 81.
Martha R. Weagle to Nettie R. Evans, Princeton st.; w. 81.
ROXBURY
Jacob Lovinsky et al. to Harry Rayman, Day and Mark sts.; Day and Mark sts.; q. 81.
Benjamin Pope et al. to Curtis & Pope Lumber Co., Reading st., 2 lots; q. 81.
Charles E. Leonard to Ruby E. Leonard, Peterboro st.; q. 81.
DORCHESTER
Abraham Blumenthal to Chas. D. Velardo, Lucerne st.; q. 81.
Margaret Merriam to James A. Martin et al., Holiday st.; w. 81.
Old Colony Realty Associates, Inc., to Frederick F. Hart, Aspinwall rd.; w. 81.
Ida Richmond to Morris Wolfman Erie st.; q. 81.

SCOLLY SQUARE IMPROVEMENT BIDS OPENED

At a meeting of the Boston transit commission this morning bids were opened for the removal of the structure in Scollay square that for several years has sheltered the entrance and exit of the old Court street station of the old East Boston tunnel.

The Court street exit of the present tunnel to Cambridge street, in the West End, has been done away with and a new entrance is being made at Scollay square, so the old entrance is being closed.

The Swift Contracting Company offered the commission \$85 for the right of the removal, while W. C. Green, the only other bidder, offered \$35.

The contract was awarded to the Swift company, which will begin the removal at once. This will leave the one entrance and exit to the Tremont street subway in the center of the square.

PAPERS FILED BY SEVEN FOR CITY COUNCIL

Two More Expected to Qualify Before Time Limit Expires Tonight

Seven candidates have completed the necessary number of names to permit them to seek election as city council members, two having filed their lists today with the election commissioners. The latest candidates with the requisite number are Thomas A. Glynn and Fred J. Kneeland. The others who have already qualified include: Patrick A. Kearns, Joseph G. Curry, Walter Ballantyne, John A. Coulthurst and William F. Doyle.

Not less than 2000 and not more than 2200 names are necessary. For the school committee there are Joseph Lee, M. S. Lourie, Herbert J. Keenan and James M. Keyes. J. Frank O'Hare had 1801 names and Henry E. Hagan 1640 before noon time and it was expected they would complete their lists before 5 p. m. tonight when the time for filing expires.

COLONIAN TAKES COMFORT CARGO; CAMBRIAN DOCKS

Held at anchor in the stream until sailing of the Leyland liner Colman, Captain Chadwick, for London, shortly before noon today, the Cambrian, Captain Gardner, of the same line, reached port this morning from London.

The Colman took out a heavy cargo, including supplies and clothing for soldiers of the Allies. Cargo manifested includes nightshirts, sheets, pillow cases, stockings, mufflers, wristers and other supplies. Most of these articles were made by Mrs. John R. Cann and her daughter, Miss Harriett Cann, with assistance of the Women's Association of Willing Workers connected with the Phillips Congregational church, South Boston.

Other items in the Colman's cargo were 152,000 bush wheat, 16,000 bbls flour, 7000 bbls apples, 500 cs eggs and 150 tons provisions.

The Cambrian was about two days late. Cargo included 500 bbls pitch, 600 tons chalk, 4000 bags mangrove, besides much general cargo. Eight horsemen who went over on the vessel to care for horses returned today.

BOSTON CHAMBER WILL CELEBRATE MEMBERSHIP RACE

Members of the two teams of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which have been seeking new members will make their last returns tonight at the Boston City Club, where they are to be guests of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the chamber. Edwin C. Johnson, chairman of the membership committee, has designated today as "Get-a-member" day, members of the chamber being asked to secure one new application for membership in an effort to make a record in compliment to Mr. Coolidge.

The gold watch and silver cup as well as the gold and bronze goats will be distributed to the winning individuals and teams when the count is completed tonight.

CANDY-WORKERS STATUS DESCRIBED

Summarizing the conditions for candy workers in factories throughout this state the Massachusetts minimum wage commission in a report issued today states that in general the candy worker earns under \$6 a week, works on the average less than 46 hours a week, lives at home, and is out of work 20 or more weeks during the year.

The report reviews the manufacture of candies, details the process, gives an analysis of the wage situation, and the bonus system and tells of the living conditions.

BUSINESS MEN AT BOOK SHOW

Themes for business men are on this afternoon's program at the Letter books exhibition in the Paine building. James W. Kenney of the Boston public library speaks on bindings. Prof. William M. Cole of Harvard speaks on "The Truth and Falseness about Business." Roger W. Babson of Wellesley is a speaker, and John K. Allen talks on books which have been written for advertisers.

SHUT IN SOCIETY TO MEET

Massachusetts branch of the Shut In Society will hold its regular meeting at the Park Street church, Friday afternoon. Arrangements for Christmas work and the exhibition and sale to be held in Myers hall, Tremont Temple, Dec. 1, will be discussed.

NAVY OFFICER SHIFTS

Chief Boatwain J. J. Holden, U. S. N., assistant to the captain of the local navy yard, received orders from the navy department today to take command of the monitor Amphitrite now at New Orleans.

SHIPPING NEWS

Leaving Vineyard Haven Sunday with a cargo of salt brought from Turks island for Boston, the barkentine Kremlin, which hails from this port, is believed to have been blown out to sea by the gale Monday night. The vessel, in command of Captain Leland, was reported off Cape Cod Monday. Tugs went out in the bay to search for the craft, but found no trace of it. It is believed it will put in an appearance in a few days.

In an attempt to make all possible saving of equipments and material on the steam lighter Jonas H. French, which foundered off Scituate recently, the steam lighter Hercules left port today with a diver and wrecking apparatus.

Fresh fish prices continue on the upward climb at the fish pier today, and haddock sells to dealers at 9 1/2 cents per pound, while steak cod jumped to 14 1/2. Several vessels arrived, but had small trips. Adverse conditions have prevailed on the fishing grounds, and dogfish have been reported as interfering considerably with fishing. Arrivals: Str. Foam 16,800 pounds, Str. Well 17,800, schooners Yankee 4300, Eva & Mildred 4500, Evelyn M. Thompson 7100, W. M. Goodspeed 6300, and Genesta 11,000. The Well also had 13,000 scrod, 8000 soles, 600 skates, 300 butterfish, and 40 halibut, while the Foam also had 8000 soles, 15,000 scrod, 50 halibut, 200 butterfish, and 800 skates. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$9.25, steak cod \$14.25, market cod \$7.25, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$8.75, medium hake \$5.25, and cusk \$3.75.

Mackerel druggers left Gloucester today, although none were able to get out Monday, according to news received here today. The gill netters landed 100,000 pounds fresh fish, and the schooner Cavalier from the banks brought in 22,000 pounds fresh halibut. The schooners Benjamin A. Smith, and Arcthusa sailed for haddock fishing. The halibut fleet, consisting of 15 sail, and fish scarce, and most of them have gone to the eastward. Adverse conditions, and dogfish are interfering with fishing.

Four full trips of herring are on the way to Gloucester from Curing, Newfoundland, according to news received here today. The schooners Gladys B. Smith, Hazen, Arkona and Lottie G. Merchant have left port for Gloucester.

Fire in the coal bunkers of the North German Lloyd steamship Willahad, at anchor in quarantine, was extinguished yesterday afternoon without much damage.

While returning from Maine to Boston the motorboat Cocheco yesterday picked up the disabled motorboat Ida G. off Eastern point and towed it into Gloucester. George Eldridge of Chatham had purchased the Ida G. and was taking it around the cape to his home. In the Cocheco were T. A. Cromwell of Commercial wharf, Thomas Cromwell and William Halstead.

Monomoy point coast guards who boarded a three-masted schooner at anchor off Pollock pier yesterday afternoon remained on board today. The vessel this morning was still flying distress signals and evidently wants a revenue cutter.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Str Devonian (Br), Trant, Liverpool.
Str Cambrian (Br), Gardner, London.
Str Halifax (Br), Ellis, Charlottetown.
P. E. I. Hawkesbury, C. B. and Halifax, N. S.
Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Chas T. Gallagher, Pierce, Provincetown, Mass., via Gloucester.
Schr J. Howell Leeds, Ricker, Sullivan, Me.
Schr Georgietta, Mitchell, Great Salmon river, N. S.
Steam lighter Herbert, Rickes, Newburyport.

Cleared
Str Colonian (Br), Chadwick, London.
Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N. S.
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Sailings
Strs Colonian (Br), London; Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S.; Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Macon, Savannah; Tuscan, Philadelphia; Howard, Norfolk; H. F. Dimock, New York; Eastlands (Br), Norfolk and Mobile; Richmond, Georgetown, S. C.; Suffolk, Norfolk.
Tugs Astral, New York, tug bgs S. O. Co. No. 6, 53 and 123; Valley Forge, Philadelphia, tug bgs Skippack, Thomas and Ephraim.
Schr D. W. B. (Br), Winsor, N. S.; Eliza Levensaler, Thomaston; Geo R. Smith, Southwest Harbor, Me.; Omaha, Bangor; Sunbeam, Bath; Vere B. Roberts (Br), Beaver Harbor, N. B.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, Nov 23—Arrd, strs Kingston, Port Maria; Claverack, Felton; Thyra Menier, Glaves; Schr Coral Leaf, New York.
Sld, strs Drot, Copenhagen; Northern, London; Ruth, Tampa; Henry T. Scott, San Pedro and Portland; C. A. Canfield and Energie, Tampico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov 23—Arrd, str Shavmut, Philadelphia.
Sailed, str Children Range, Baltimore.
NORFOLK, Nov 23—Arrd, str San

Dunstano, Puerto Mexico; schr Wm. H. Sumner, New York.

Sailed, strs Jacob Luckenbach, Fernandina, Nordpol, Buenos Ayres.
JACKSONVILLE, Nov 23—Arrd, str Mohawk, New York.

Sld, strs Huron, New York; Persian, Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, Nov 23—Arrd, strs Macotte, Havana; Olivette, Port Tampa and left for Havana.
Sld, str Frances M. Port St. Joe.

GALVESTON, Nov 23—Arrd, strs Nubian, Colon; Imperator, Veracruz; Venus, Genoa; El Sud, New York.

Sld, str Vera, Boca del Toro.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov 23—Arrd, strs Lenape, Jacksonville and left for New York; Araphoe, New York and left for Jacksonville.

BALTIMORE, Nov 23—Arrd, strs Gloucester, Boston, and cleared to return.
Cleared, str Powhatan, Providence.

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov 23—Arrd, strs Hampden, Boston.
NORFOLK, Nov 23—Arrd, strs Middlesex, Boston; schr Frank Huckins, Providence.

Sailed, str F. L. Lisman, Fall River.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 23—Arrd, str Lexington, Boston.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today—Strs Bellgrano, Valparaiso, Iquique, etc, via Balboa; City of Columbus, Savannah; Sabine, Mobile and Tampa; Windber, Bellingham and Balboa; Champlain, Havre; Cotovia, Rio Janeiro; Sommseldijk, Rotterdam; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Manhattan, London; Carillo, Port Limon; Modiva, Ciudad Bolivar; Agamemnon, Mediterranean.

Monday, strs El Sol, Galveston, Nueces, Brunswick; Navaho, Georgetown; Madison, Newport News and Norfolk; Manna Hata, Baltimore; schrs Eva B. Douglass, Bennett, Savannah; W. D. Hilton, South Amboy for Belfast, Me.

STREET RAILWAY MERGER URGED AS NECESSITY

(Continued from page one)

Boston and New England. If that sort of courage is needed and shown, I believe it will result in a control by the state of the railroad situation centering in Boston through the supervision by its proper officials of this Boston service properly leased to private operating interests, a control more efficient than can be secured in any other possible way." Walter Stuart Kelly, an electrical and mechanical engineer, who has made a thorough study of transportation in the state, offered a solution to the traffic problem in Boston and suburban territory. He proposed that a triple deck tunnel be constructed at a cost of \$30,000,000, commencing at the South station, continuing to Postoffice and Haymarket squares, thence to Charlestown, Medford and Cambridge and back to Boston to the South station. His plan was for an express tube on top, a commuters' tube below and a tube for freight underneath that. He also proposed belt lines around the city.

Representatives of Lynn opposed the plan; those of Worcester and Lawrence were granted permission to file briefs stating their position. This will probably be the last public hearing. Counsel will be heard at a session in December.

W. H. Day, representing the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, explained why his city opposed the proposition. He reviewed the efforts of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad to improve conditions and showed that the equipment of that road had been increased in value 250 per cent, the loading power 300 per cent and the ferry service 16 per cent in the last 27 years.

Mr. Day declared that the road had prospered and so had Lynn. The city and the road were good friends. He pointed out that "there was a traffic bureau maintained by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce—a clearing house for complaints on railway service. During its term this bureau had received but one complaint. This was settled over the telephone."

Last year he said the road had handled 20,000,000 persons, operating 200 trains in and out of Lynn a day. He showed that during the past seven years the employees had increases in wages four times and that the road had paid 6 per cent dividends. Lynn and contiguous cities and towns had developed to a considerable extent he said as a result of the cooperation of the road.

Ralph S. Bauer, representing the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade, gave the membership of his association as 700 and said the consensus of opinion was against the merger plan. He admitted that no vote had been taken on the proposition. Speaking of the transportation service he said the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad's record was unmatched in New England.

Joseph Lane of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, asked if the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company was to be affected by the proposed change. He was told by Frederick J. Macleod, chairman, that this line was outside the metropolitan area. Then he stated that he would like a brief with the commission setting forth the position of his organization.

George E. Rix for the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce asked permission to file a brief. Permission was granted. He will file his brief in about 10 days. John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial development board, argued that if the Revere Beach & Lynn railroad made such a success in the section covered by its lines it ought to take over the transportation facilities of the Greater Boston district.

REVERE HOLDS FIRST PRIMARY AS CITY TODAY

Mayorality Contest Narrowed Down to One Democrat and One Republican—Contests for Council and School Board

Revere is holding its first primary election as a city today, the polls opening at noon. Its neighbor, Chelsea, also is balloting for candidates to be voted for at the municipal election in December.

In Revere Arthur B. Curtis, former selectman and water commissioner, is opposed for the Republican nomination for mayor, Walter T. White and William W. Gordon having withdrawn. James F. Dolan is opposed for the Democratic mayoral nomination.

Candidates for the municipal council of nine include Selectmen John S. Dazell, Jacob Mendoza and Joseph H. Smith, and Benjamin Sias, a member of the finance committee. Town Clerk Albert J. Brown and Collector Arthur C. Prendergast are candidates for reelection and Carl G. Richardson and John D. Coughlan of the school committee are running for another term.

Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea is a candidate for renomination and finds himself opposed by two former mayors, John E. Beck and James H. Malone.

There are about a dozen candidates for aldermen-at-large, four of whom will be nominated and two elected at the election. Ward 2 has a contest for ward aldermen, and wards 1 and 3 have close contests for the school committee.

TRUST COMPANY MADE AGENT FOR TRANSFER STAMPS

State Tax Commissioner Designates Institution to Sell and Distribute Stock Excise

The state tax commissioner has designated the Old Colony Trust Company as the sole agent in this commonwealth for the sale and distribution of the stock transfer tax stamps provided for in the 1914 statute.

The stamps will be placed on sale next Monday in denominations of 2, 4, 10 and 20 cents and \$1 and \$2, with higher denominations to be issued later. No stamps will be on sale at the tax commissioner's office.

The act, which becomes operative on Dec. 1, provides for a tax on each transfer of stock of 2 cents on each \$100 face value of the stock or fraction thereof.

Section 1 of the act provides: "The payment of the said excise shall be denoted by an adhesive stamp or stamps affixed as follows: In case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon the said books, and where the change of ownership is by transfer of a certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of sale, to which the stamp provided for by this act shall be affixed; and every such bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale and the matter or thing to which it refers, and no further excise is hereby imposed upon the delivery of the certificate of stock or upon the actual issue of a new certificate when the original certificate of stock is accompanied by the duly stamped memorandum of sale as herein provided."

ADDRESSES OPEN DENTAL INFIRMARY
Dedication exercises of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children were held this morning in the handsome new structure situated at 140 The Fenway. They were opened by Edwin T. Darby, M. D., D. D. S., of the University of Pennsylvania. Addresses were given by Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, Thomas Alexander Forsyth, one of the brothers who gave the \$2,000,000 endowment; Dr. Milton Roseau of Harvard University and Dr. Donald M. Gallic, president of the National Dental Association.

Edward T. P. Graham, architect, presented the key of the building to Dr. John F. Dowley, representing the trustees. A chorus of children from the Comins school, which was attended as children by the Forsyths, furnished the music.

TROLLEY COMMISSION MEETS

A hearing was scheduled this morning by the commission to consider transportation problems in the five western counties of Massachusetts and the counties and towns outside the counties in question.

A chorus of children from the Comins school, which was attended as children by the Forsyths, furnished the music.

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RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings			
EASTBOUND			
Sailings from New York			
*Bergenafjord, for Bergen	Nov. 24		
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Nov. 25		
*Taormina, for Palermo	Nov. 26		
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen	Nov. 26		
*Roma, for Athens	Nov. 27		
*Cameroun, for Glasgow	Nov. 28		
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Nov. 28		
*Franconia, for Liverpool	Nov. 29		
*Chicago, for Havre	Nov. 28		
*San Guglielmo, for Naples	Nov. 30		
Sailings from Boston			
*Sachem, for Liverpool	Dec. 1		
*Arabic, for Liverpool, via Portland	Dec. 1		
*Regina d'Italia, for Halifax	Dec. 6		
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 12		
*Sardinian, for Glasgow	Dec. 24		
Sailings from Philadelphia			
*Haverford, for Liverpool	Nov. 28		
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 7		
*Merton, for Liverpool	Dec. 10		
*Stamps, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 20		
Sailings from Portland			
*Arabic, for Liverpool	Dec. 1		
*Pomeranian, for Glasgow	Dec. 10		
*Zeeland, for Liverpool	Dec. 12		
*Dominion, for Liverpool	Dec. 13		
*Pretorian, for Glasgow	Dec. 31		
Sailings from Halifax			
*Campanello, for Bristol	Dec. 1		
*Arabic, for Liverpool	Dec. 1		
*Magnetic, for Liverpool	Dec. 1		
*Principe, for Bristol	Dec. 1		
*Lettia, for Glasgow	Dec. 1		
*Zeeland, for Liverpool	Dec. 1		
WESTBOUND			
Sailings from Liverpool			
*Sagamore, for Boston	Nov. 25		
*Lapland, for New York	Nov. 26		
*Dominion, for Philadelphia	Nov. 27		
*Lacola, for New York	Nov. 28		
*St. Paul, for New York	Nov. 29		
*Zeeland, for Halifax	Nov. 30		
*Baltic, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Merion, for Philadelphia	Dec. 1		
*Mississippi, for New York	Dec. 1		
*New York, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Transylvania, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Adriatic, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Dominion, for Portland, Me.	Dec. 1		
*Franconia, for New York	Dec. 1		
*St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Arabic, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Haverford, for Philadelphia	Dec. 1		
*Canopic, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Lapland, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Orduna, for New York	Dec. 1		
*St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Magnetic, for New York	Dec. 1		
Sailings from London			
*Minnetonka, for New York	Nov. 26		
Sailings from Glasgow			
*Caledonia, for New York	Nov. 28		
Sailings from Havre			
*Rochambeau, for New York	Nov. 28		
*Lapland, for New York	Nov. 29		
*Lacola, for New York	Nov. 30		
*St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Arabic, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Haverford, for Philadelphia	Dec. 1		
*Canopic, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Lapland, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Orduna, for New York	Dec. 1		
*St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 1		
*Magnetic, for New York	Dec. 1		
Sailings from Manila			
*Calchas, for Liverpool, via Manila	Dec. 1		
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 1		
*Shantung Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 1		
*Aki Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 1		
*Panama Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 22		
*Manos Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 22		
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 29		
Sailings from Vancouver			
*Makura, for Sydney	Nov. 22		
*Niagara, for Sydney	Nov. 22		
EASTBOUND			
Sailings from Hongkong			
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma	Nov. 26		
Sailings from Yokohama			
Panama Maru, for Tacoma	Nov. 25		
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma	Nov. 26		
Sailings from San Francisco			
Lurline, for San Francisco	Nov. 24		
Sailings from Sydney			
Niagara, for Vancouver	Nov. 26		
Tahiti, for San Francisco	Nov. 26		

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

CONFIDENCE IS NEED BELIEVES JAMES J. HILL

Railroads Look to Exchange of
Commodities for Traffic and
This Volume Not Great on Ac-
count of Light Public Buying

NEW YORK—James J. Hill says that the business of the country generally is depressed. He does not attribute this condition so much to apprehension over the effects of a revision of the tariff as to federal and state legislation with respect to the railroads and corporations in general. In discussing the situation he said in part:

"The foundation of the business of the railroads is the exchange of commodities. When this is not in progress as among individuals, companies and others the traffic of the railroads must suffer. This is just what is happening now. People are not buying as they would if they were more confident over the future. They are not as much afraid of the revision of the tariff which is in progress as they are of other legislation which has been enacted in recent months and years. Some of the most recent legislation may prove to be very beneficial to the people and business interests in this country. It must be tried out, however, and during the experimental stage there is naturally hesitation.

"There will be a great demand for money from Europe for a long time to come, and as the governments of European countries will be in urgent need of funds they will be willing to pay higher rates than have obtained in this country for some time. Naturally, therefore, borrowers here will be compelled to pay higher rates. This will impose an additional burden upon the railroads, which must not only take care of maturing obligations but also provide funds with which to finance future requirements.

"Wheat is being held back somewhat in the northwest by the farmers, but I do not think that the amount in original hands is very much larger than in previous years. The movement at the present time is about normal. The lumber industry continues dull simply because individuals and business concerns are not building. The labor situation is such that they are afraid to undertake the construction of a building, not knowing when they will be able to finish it.

"We are told that we are on the eve of an era of great prosperity. As I have said, the exchange of commodities is the foundation, not only of the traffic of the railroads, but also of business as a whole. The report with respect to trade does not substantiate the claims made to prosperity in this country."

METAL AUTHORITY BULLISH ON THE COPPER MARKET

The American Metal Market says: Copper was advanced to 12½¢ on Saturday and to 12½¢ Monday. There is not the slightest sign that the producers will be content to allow the market to rest where it is, and it is more likely that the effort will be made to get the price up to 13¢ before the market quiets down again. The most extravagant claims are being made concerning the future of the market based on their being an enormous improvement in the demand, and estimates of a 50 per cent increase, both in domestic and export deliveries, are in circulation in the trade today.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Ray State Gas.....	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Butte London.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Calumet-Corbin.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Calaveras.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chief.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Crown Reserve.....	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Davis Daily.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
First National Copper.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goldfield Merger.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Houghton.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Humboldt.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Iron Blossom.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Junco Extension.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
La Rose.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
McKinley.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mexican Metals.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nevada Douglas.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ohio Copper.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Tonopah Belmont.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
United Verde Ex.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

COTTON MARKET

	Open	High	Low	Last
NEW YORK.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Dec.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Jan.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mar.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
May.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday: Fair and warmer; increasing southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday unsettled; probably rain; warmer; moderate southwest winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 22.12 noon 35
Average in Boston yesterday, 30.

IN OTHER CITIES

	Albany	Buffalo	Chicago	Denver	Des Moines	Jacksonville	Kansas City	Nantucket
.....	14	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:43 High water, Sun sets 4:31 4:24 a.m., 4:52 p.m. Length of day, 9:33

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:47 P. M.

CHEMICAL CO. IS CONFIDENT OF A TRADE REVIVAL

NEW YORK—The General Chemical Company has declared dividends of \$2,020,000 in 1914, including extra cash dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock. This compares with \$1,949,016 distributed in 1913, \$1,263,534 in 1912, \$1,239,078 in 1911 and \$1,148,303 in 1910.

The disbursement during the current year was the largest in the company's history. It was divided as follows: \$825,000 on the \$13,750,000 preferred stock, \$651,480 regular dividends on the \$10,858,000 outstanding common stock and \$542,900 on extra dividends on the same stock.

Total profits of General Chemical Company in 1914 give every promise of exceeding by about \$100,000 net profits of the record year 1913. They promise to exceed all dividends paid by between \$800,000 and \$850,000.

Net profits in 1913, less \$60,000 fire insurance reserve, amounted to \$2,809,441. This compared with \$2,608,682 in 1912, \$2,361,880 in 1911 and \$2,341,339 in 1910.

Final profit and loss surplus at the close of 1913 was \$5,000,000. Surplus after dividends should permit usual charges against income of around \$800,000, and an addition to final surplus of roughly \$250,000.

Officials and directors of General Chemical Company are not only satisfied with the 1914 results, six weeks estimated, but express optimism over the outlook for 1915. Had they not been they would not have declared an extra cash dividend of 5 per cent payable in February, 1915, out of 1914 earnings.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Realty Associates have declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

The Thompson Starrett Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Washington Oil Company declared a dividend of \$3 a share, payable Dec. 31. The last previous dividend was \$4 a share and was paid Dec. 1, 1913.

The American Power & Light Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

The Globe Soap Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the first preferred second preferred and special preferred stock, all payable Dec. 15.

The American Laundry Machine Company of Cincinnati declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 5. A dividend of 1½ per cent was also declared on the preferred stock payable Jan. 15.

The directors of the Eastern Texas Electric Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred capital stock, payable Jan. 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 19 1914.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Open.....	1.15 1/2	1.16	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Dec.....	1.15 1/2	1.16	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
May.....	1.15 1/2	1.16	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Corn.....	.65 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.65
Dec.....	.65 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.65
May.....	.65 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.65
Oats.....	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2
Dec.....	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2
May.....	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2
Barley.....	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2
Dec.....	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2
May.....	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2	.35 1/2

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The bullish advice circulated regarding the export demand caused fractional advances. A very fair inquiry was in evidence this morning and a further hardening of cash wheat markets helped sentiment. Buying by the mills of the Northwest intimated a larger floor inquiry.

There were unfavorable Argentine advices, it being wet in that country and the possibility of an extension of the European conflict was another feature helping the list. Cables were quite firm and under the circumstances the claims of export business were regarded as plausible. However, speculative demand keeps comparatively light and evidently many of the bulls are not desirous of adding to their holdings. Large receipts and small clearances imparted a little courage to the bears who are not really aggressive.

Corn—Barely steady. There was evidence of some bear hammering. The favorable weather is resulting in very fair country offerings, and increasing stocks. Demand from shorts was less active although occasional buying was stimulated by rumors of export business, which had for their basis the attractive quality of the early new corn, and a firm foreign market.

Oats—Steady at the outset, influenced by recent export business and by the tone in wheat. There were scattered liquidation and a little country selling, although interest offerings on the whole lacked volume.

ARMOUR & CO. MEETING

CHICAGO—At annual meeting of Armour & Co., A. Watson Armour and G. B. Robbins were elected directors. By-laws were amended to provide for election of three vice-presidents, as follows: A. W. Armour, G. B. Robbins and F. E. White. Other directors and officers were re-elected.

SOUTHWEST IS HAVING QUIET BUSINESS TIME

Marketing of Cotton at Profitable
Figure Factor in Communities'
Buying Power

NEW YORK—President Schaff of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road says general business conditions in the Southwest are very quiet. The weekly earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas are showing some improvement over last year, not because of any betterment in trade, but because comparisons are with unusually unfavorable earnings. Last year Missouri, Kansas & Texas was feeling effects of drought and floods. No particular boom is anticipated in the near future. Net earnings contrast favorably because every effort is being made to keep expenses as low as possible.

Cotton is moving freely and the road is shipping 6000 horses for service abroad. Cotton shipments have improved vastly, but this tonnage constitutes only between 4 per cent and 5 per cent of the road's total revenue. It is not actual shipments of cotton that benefit the railroads so much as the successful marketing of a crop at a profitable figure, which results in increased buying power for communities selling the cotton. Even if the cotton producer is marketing his crop he is not likely to feel cheerful when current prices of 8 cents a pound are compared with 13 cents last year.

Officials of Missouri, Kansas & Texas are especially gratified with heavy work against the full crew law in Missouri. Not a state through which the road runs has this law.

For three months ended Sept. 30 gross earnings of the system of \$8,108,774 were \$453,000 below last year, but net after taxes only \$238,000 less.

NEARLY SCORE BOSTON STOCKS IN HOUR'S TRADING

There were transactions in 19 different stocks through the Boston stock exchange committee of five between 10 and 11 o'clock today as follows:

	Tues.	Prev.	July
Alaska Gold.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Butte & Superior.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pullman.....	148	148	148
Gen Electric.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am Ag Cream.....	91	91	91
Boston Elevated.....	89 1/2	90	89 1/2
American Telephone.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Arizona Commercial.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Edison of Boston.....	240	240 1/2	240
Pond Creek Coal.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
United Shoe.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Do prof.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Utah Copper.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Utah Consolidated.....	31	31	31
U. S. Smelting pref.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Calumet & Arizona.....	56	56	56
Nevada Consolidated.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Sugar pref.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
New Haven.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2

ROCK ISLAND CASE OPINION

NEW YORK—The opinions of the United States circuit court of appeals in the Rock Island case have been handed down. The prevailing opinion by Judge Ward concurred in by Judge Rogers holds that Mr. Amster is entitled to be made a party defendant to the foreclosure suit.

It specifically states that the court expresses no opinion whatever as to the merits of Mr. Amster's claim. Judge LaCombe handed down a dissenting opinion, holding that the orders appealed from were not appealable.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TO BE INSPECTED

NEW YORK—Col. W. P. Clough, chairman of the board of Northern Pacific Railway Company, has gone to St. Paul and during the next few days will inspect a part of the lines of the system. About a year ago, following his election to his present office, Colonel Clough inspected practically all the lines, including branches of the entire system. The trip this year will not be as comprehensive.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Asked	1914	1913
Anglo American Oil.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Atlantic Refining.....	540	540	540
Borneo-Sumatra.....	270	270	270
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	109	113	109
Cheesebrough Mfg.....	620	640	620
Colonial Oil.....	35	35	35
Do (cash).....	173	170	173
Continental Oil.....	215	225	215
Present Pipe Line.....	41	45	41
Cumberland Pipe Line.....	56	60	56
Eureka Pipe Line.....	215	225	215
Galena-Signal Oil.....	173	170	173
Do pf.....	142	148	142
Indiana Pipe Line.....	96	98	96
National Transit.....	270	270	270
New York Transit.....	215	225	215
Northern Pipe Line.....	90	95	90
South Penn Pipe Line.....	170	180	170
Pierce Oil Corporation.....	13 1/2	14	13 1/2
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	287	290	287
Solar Refining.....	230	230	230
Southern Pipe Line.....	193	193	193
South Penn Oil.....	271	280	271
Standard Oil of California.....	115	120	115
Indiana.....	470	475	470
Kansas.....	345	350	345
Kentucky.....	245	250	245
Nebraska.....	315	320	315
New Jersey.....	380	385	380
New York.....	190	192	190
Ohio.....	425	430	425
Swan & Finch.....	150	155	150
Union Tank Line.....	80	82	80
Vacuum Oil.....	180	190	180
Washington Oil.....	345	350	345
Standard Oil Old Stock.....	1100	1100	1100
Do Subs.....	700	700	700

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today tin was firm with 5 and 25-ton lots quoted at 32½¢/34½¢; lead, 3.80¢/4¢, and spelter, 4.20¢/5.30¢.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOND SITUATION AGAIN EXPRESSED

Robert H. Cox, manager of the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, says: "We feel that the situation is now showing marked improvement. Immediately after the beginning of the European war and the closing of the New York stock exchange, business was virtually at a standstill, though shortly thereafter, there commenced to be a limited demand for municipal bonds and for short-term notes which could be offered at a basis to compare favorably with the high money rates then prevailing. Now, however, there seems to be quite a revival of interest in all classes of securities, and the business we are at present doing indicates that investors are purchasing bonds and notes in a much less restricted way than they have for some time, and more as they would under normal conditions.

"We, of course, have for some time been considerably handicapped in transacting business by the difficulty in securing accurate quotations, but so much progress has recently been made towards reopening the regular markets for unlisted and listed bonds, that we are hopeful that this handicap to business will soon be entirely removed. The committees which were appointed immediately after the closing of the stock exchange to supervise transactions in unlisted and listed bonds, have served a most useful purpose in helping to protect investors against unnecessary losses, and in this way, we feel, have done much to hasten the time when unrestricted trading can safely be resumed."

BOND TRADING TO BE RESUMED

NEW YORK—Governors of the stock exchange were busy this morning in discussing plans for the resumption of bond trading on the stock exchange.

It is stated by those having full knowledge of the situation that there is no opposition in the governing committee to approve the plans proposed by the committee of five but it is added that it is uncertain as to whether dealings will begin on Saturday or Monday.

All indications, however, are that resumption of bond dealings will be arranged for not later than Monday morning.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Studebaker Corporation has taken a \$15,000,000 war order for harnesses and wagons.

Jackson Automobile Company is said to have landed a \$1,000,000 auto truck contract from French government.

To facilitate purchases of American products by Russian government, a number of American and Russian bankers are organizing Russo-American Bank.

Ft. Worth packing plants are beginning to feel effects of European war, especially in canning departments, which for first time in several years are running full time.

H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. will accompany Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett on their return to London, where he will be joined by a member of Brown Brothers, and the two will present American aspects of foreign exchange problem.

Until federal reserve board has accurate information on surplus reserves of banks, which are estimated to be \$200,000,000 in North and East, it does not expect to lower rates for re-discount, fearing that exportation of gold might follow. In South and West smaller reserves prevail and rates are likely to be changed there.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	Second week Nov.	1914	1913
CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.....	\$282,872	\$282,872	\$282,872
From July 1.....	5,750,733	5,750,733	5,750,733
HAVANA ELECTRIC RY. LIGHT & POWER CO.....	\$40,836	\$40,836	\$40,836
From Jan 1.....	2,490,440	2,490,440	2,490,440

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1914	1913
Exchanges.....	\$23,150,614	\$24,387,429
Balances.....	2,181,948	1,130,778

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$543,507.

DECLINE IN BOSTON'S EXPORTS

For the first time in many weeks the imports of merchandise at the port of Boston are exceeding the exports. Saturday's exports of only \$24,746 brought the total shipments last week to only \$956,456, which is \$32,508 below the value of the week's imports and is \$2,007,138 less than the previous week's exports.

PITTSBURGH BANK CHANGES

PITTSBURGH—The Dollar Savings & Trust Company, of the North Side, which already owns the Second National Bank of Allegheny, has just concluded by an exchange of stock, the purchase of the First National Bank of Allegheny. It will mean the liquidation of the First National Bank.

CLEVELAND MARKET REOPENS

CLEVELAND—Cleveland stock exchange opened Monday for the first time since the closing soon after the outbreak of European war in August.

STOCK INCREASE FOR WEST END STREET RAILWAY

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the West End Street Railway Company today it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company by the issuance of 18,000 shares of capital stock of a par value of \$50.

The proceeds from the sale of the stock are to be used to pay the Boston Elevated for the cost of additions and improvements made to the property during the year.

The retiring directors were reelected. The balance sheet of the West End Street Railway Company as of June 30, 1914, compares with the previous year as follows:

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

SHOE BUSINESS IMPROVES, ALTHOUGH NOT IN ALL LINES

Factories Fairly Busy as Rule, With Small Orders Predominating, and Fall Run Is Expected to Be Practically of Average Volume—Hide Trading Subsides

According to reports, there is some improvement in the shoe business, and though it may not have extended into all lines, it is at least encouraging. Any increase is considered a good sign of a returning activity.

Despite the reported low ebb of business, shoe factories are fairly busy and a much improved condition features the latest reports.

Small orders predominate—in fact, large ones are not so desirable as was once the case. Moreover, the demand is for early shipments, so allowing nothing for the army shoes now being made here, the factories will have a fall run nearly if not up to what they average in most instances.

Concerning men's fine shoes, there is no change. The retail salesmen are returning, and those who seek the wholesale trade have not been out long enough to get a line on the prospects. Attempts to get from jobbers a spring order is meeting with some success, particularly in the medium grades. The few who are making boots say they are still quite a factor, though the volume is well below what it once was.

Manufacturers of side leather shoes have been importuned into accepting army contracts, and they are the best part of the business with some. Inquiries, however, bring out the fact that the domestic demand is getting better as orders are being booked for early and future deliveries. This is a hard line of goods to take any chance with, as heavy leather is scarce and prices high. It would seem better than a fair risk for jobbers to anticipate on this line if they can find a manufacturer who will agree upon an acceptance.

Reports from makers of ladies' footwear are good, considering all things. Stock is in good supply, although the price is high. At present fabrics appear likely to run well the coming season, but there is so much uncertainty about the fashion that all concerned are dealing in them with caution. Fabric becomes a factor in these lines periodically, but it is doubtful if it ever becomes staple.

Misses' and children's shoes seem to have a steady activity peculiar to these lines. The soft uppers and flexible soles are in striking contrast to those of years past. Low and high cuts are both made with the soft serviceable juniper soles, but cloth tops are not much in evidence in shoes for the juniors.

Statistics relating to the outside shoe trade show that for the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1913, there were exported \$18,585,089; for the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1914, \$16,755,293. Imports for 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1913, \$259,882; for 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1914, \$468,744. What the figures might have been had peace prevailed can be nothing better than a conjecture, but it is said to be evident the direction of the trend, and the several shoe houses abroad now represented in the American markets give color to the predictions made at the time shoes were placed on the free list.

After the heavy buying for the past few weeks the trading in hides subsided a bit, though it could not have been caused by any oversupply in the hands of the tanners, for it is said to be a self-evident fact that the demand for heavy finished leather is unprecedented, and many times of late buyers have taken

stock that, "will do," for the reason that what they want cannot always be had.

Prices are very strong, and the vigilance of government officials in dealing with the cattle disturbance, closing of yards, destroying some hides and disinfecting others, placed values of marketable hides on a high plane.

Such things are looking better, however, and as all troublesome occurrences will have their period of durations, then disappear, and the market resume its normal action just as though it never was.

Branded cows at 19 cents was exceptional, but the demand for side upper leather is so strong that these hides are split or halved, the branded side for sole leather, the free of brand, tanned for upper leather.

Choice native steers sold up to 21c., nearly 2c. more than the corresponding date last year. Furthermore, the entire list sold up, a lot of February to June steers bringing 18½c., compared with 16c. a year ago. This being the season when prices fall, to equalize the poorer quality which grubs and other deteriorating factors produce, to buy a shade off was a reasonable expectation, but the demand for all kind of army goods in which leather is a component part has become so urgent that the prices of available hides may go up and up if the war lasts all winter, and this feature will be conspicuous though grubs may become abnormally active.

There appears to be little or no reason for buyers to hold bearish sentiment about the hide and leather markets, for looking at the situation in a way most favorable to themselves the supply alone cannot become burdensome if the demand from abroad lets up and the domestic markets show no improvement.

Hemlock sole leather is finding a better home trade with prospects of further improvement. The demand from abroad is excellent, the lack of steamer space being a retarding element.

Oak and union sole leathers are moving more freely with the home trade, but in no large lots. Union has a good call abroad, the heavy and medium weights being sold up. With such a demand it is needless to say that prices hold very firm.

Calf skin trading is quiet. Little of stock goes into army goods, and the home trade must brace up before the demand for calf skins become again active.

Side upper leather dealers report stock very low, excepting those weights and quality not adapted to army uses. The domestic call is light.

Splits move readily, particularly black shoe splits, and the stocks are well cleaned out, with many orders booked ahead.

The patent leather business is not at all active. Side patent leather is in fair demand for low grade spring and summer footwear. Patent colt is moving freely; the prospects look excellent for a good trade in this and patent kid as well.

Not much more can be said about glazed kid than has been said so many times of late, and there may be in the future if the shoe trade does not pick up. The low priced stock continues to sell well but the upper grades must wait for trade development before activity can be expected.

NEARLY HALF MILLION AUTOS EXPECTED TO BE DISPOSED OF

Although business depression may interfere and bring about a reduction in output during the next 12 months, authorities in the automobile trade believe it is not unlikely that 450,000 cars can be sold next year.

The future market for automobiles rests not alone in this country, but throughout the world, especially as European makers are not likely to produce their full quota for some time. Last year American automobile manufacturers exported cars to the value of \$26,674,000, with parts amounting to \$8,000,000, or a total of \$34,674,000. When it is taken into consideration that France alone exported motor cars to the value of \$44,000,000 last year, with Germany and Italy totaling the same, it can be seen what world-wide trade is awaiting the automobile makers of the United States.

Commercial vehicles are fast coming into the field. There are about 100,000 freight-carrying motor vehicles in use in the United States, the production during the past 12 months being about 30,000, with the ratio of increase greater than was ever known in the passenger car field.

William Livingstone, president of the Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., in an address on the automobile industry before the annual convention of the American Bankers Association recently declared that there are more than 450 listed manufacturers of motor vehicles, as presented the following table showing how they are divided: 170 make gasoline passenger cars, 245 gasoline commercial cars, 77 cycle cars, 27 motor fire apparatus, 18 electric pleasure cars, 24 electric commercial vehicles.

There is an increase in the number of manufacturers over the last two years, but a decrease as compared with the

number at the end of 1911. The only exception is cycle cars, which are a new development.

There are 15,500 listed automobile dealers, 13,630 garages, 1280 repair shops and 680 supply houses.

There has been an increase in exports from \$5,502,000 in 1907 to \$34,500,000 in the 12 months ending June 30, while the imports during that period have decreased from \$4,842,000 to \$1,432,000.

Probably 75 per cent of all automobiles made in this country are produced in Detroit and other parts of Michigan. It is worthy of note that at no time in 12 years has the automobile industry as a whole taken a backward step, the records showing that each year an increasing number of cars has been made and sold; from less than 1000 cars in 1902, when the business may really be said to have begun, to 435,000 cars in 1914, the latter having a total valuation of about \$425,000,000. The average valuation of cars has consistently decreased until it is now about \$980, more than half the cars selling at less than \$700.

LUMBER CONCERN DISSOLVES
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Douglas Fir Sales Company, which has marketed the output of 15 large lumber mills of Portland and Willamette valley, will dissolve Jan. 1, 1915. The management considered it might be regarded as in restraint of trade under the new antitrust law.

GENERAL ELECTRIC BUSIER
LYNN, Mass.—Fifteen thousand employees of the Lynn works of the General Electric Company have been ordered to report next Monday and be prepared to go to work on full time. For several weeks the employees have worked only three days a week.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES ABOVE JULY 30

CHICAGO—Local securities changing hands with the opening of the Chicago stock exchange brought increased prices over the quotations of July 30, ranging as high as 15½ points for 10 shares of Booth Fisheries preferred, 10 points for Commonwealth Edison and 13½ points for People's Gas.

The closing figures of July were taken as the basis for sales and the exchange opened with the restriction that securities could not be sold under the closing quotation of that date, which quotations were less one dividend. Closing prices were:

Nov. 23 July 30	
10 American Can	75 191 1/2
10 Booth Fisheries pref.	75 191 1/2
10 C. M. & St. P.	82 1/2 82 1/2
30 Canal & Dock	48 1/2 48 1/2
35 Commonwealth Edison	132 1/2 124 1/2
25 Diamond Match	91 1/2 91 1/2
10 Hartford Stm. pref.	108 1/2 108 1/2
30 Illinois Central	103 1/2 103 1/2
18 National Carbon	110 1/2 110 1/2
10 Public Service	92 1/2 92 1/2
35 People's Gas	117 1/2 104 1/2
10 Quaker Oats, pref.	104 1/2 104 1/2
100 Studebaker	33 1/2 33 1/2
183 Swift & Co.	103 1/2 103 1/2
80 Union Carbide	140 1/2 128 1/2
Bond sales, 3000 Chicago City Ry. 5s, 1915	

In the case of bonds, trades must be made at closing prices of July 30, except some few that the stock exchange committee have designated to be sold at a minimum price four points below the close.

JOHN J. MITCHELL SAYS CONDITIONS IN TEXAS GOOD

CHICAGO—John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, has returned from the board meeting of the Texas Company, of which he is a director. He says in part:

"I was surprised to find that part of the country feeling so good when there has been so much talk about gloom attending the cotton situation. Bankers in Houston and Dallas and business men in both places told me that the northern impression of the situation there was entirely wrong. There is no depression, and these men emphasized the fact. Speaking of the cotton relief fund, they said that nobody had been asked to 'pass the hat' for Texas. They have had 10 good years of business and one year of low cotton prices, and a large excess of that commodity will not hurt them. The 'buy-a-bale-of-cotton' plan also has been spoken of rather harshly. The bankers contend that the plan has had the effect of putting down the price of cotton."

Mr. Mitchell added that money rates are 6 per cent in Texas, and everybody is satisfied with the rate.

MISSOURI IRON WORKS' BUSINESS UP TO NORMAL

KANSAS CITY—Edward H. Witte, president of the Witte Iron Works Company, says:

"Business this month is up to normal; last month it was only 7 per cent below, and we believe this is accounted for largely by the fact that we refused to accept many orders because the terms were not strictly cash, and in everywise satisfactory. The preceding three months were about the same as September. Our business, however, generally increases considerably after September, and has had a steady growth from year to year. "You will notice that this year we did not have that growth. Of course we attribute it to the uncertainty of conditions, due to the European war and especially to the fact that practically every editor, from the big dailies down to the smaller country paper, is advising the farmer to withhold wheat shipments, as he is sure to get some fancy prices, some prophesying as high as \$2 a bushel. Some country bankers, and in a number of cases even large ones, are advising their customers to hold back all their money."

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS ARE NOW ABOVE LOWEST

NEW YORK—Average price of 12 first grade public utility bonds, which on July 30 stood at 97.806, is now 95.338, or a net decline of less than 2½ points since the closing of the exchange. However, the average of the low prices at which these bonds have sold was 94.25.

Average price of 25 representative railroad bonds showed a net decline from the July 30 prices of 3½ points, compared with a loss of 2½ points in the public utility issues.

Below is the comparison of present bid and asked prices of 12 first grade public utility bonds with the bid and asked prices of July 30 and the lowest price since the closing of the exchanges:

Present		July 30		Low	
Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
Cent Dis Tel 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Chic Ry 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Cons Power 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Int Rap Tr 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mic State Tr 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Pac T & T 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Port Gen El 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
S Bell T & T 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U E L of S L 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U E & R 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U E of Balt E & A 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Average	95.338	97.806	94.25		

WORLD'S FAIR BONDS
CHICAGO—City authorities have offered 98½ per cent for \$150,000 World's Fair bonds for sinking fund, but holders refuse to sell.

SENTIMENT OF BUSINESS IN WEST BETTER

Traffic Volume Below Corresponding Period of Last Year, but Opposite Condition Looked for in Near Future

CHICAGO—Traffic over the western railroads during the past week indicated a decrease ranging from 5 to 10 per cent under the corresponding period a year ago. Officials of the leading railroads, however, are of the opinion that the near future will reflect the opposite condition.

In business circles sentiment has undergone a complete reversal, and where business despondency prevailed a few weeks ago almost universal optimism now obtains. In all directions there is convincing evidence that business is making rapid strides forward as a result of the general loosening of credits among the banks since the federal reserve bank system was inaugurated.

Throughout the central West factories are beginning to add men to their working forces, and it is said that in a short time many mills will be working near full capacity. There are indications that the railroads are coming into the market for new supplies of almost every character, and preparations are being worked out by some makers to increase their manufacturing capacity, which is taken to mean that orders are in sight for a vast amount of business.

For the first time in many weeks the monetary situation in the West has actually shown a drop of 1 per cent in the going rate, and there is a possibility of a further easement. A number of the large western banks have rediscounted a large amount of mercantile paper at the federal reserve banks since they opened at the beginning of the week. Some paper is offered at 5½ per cent, but the rates may be really given as around 6 per cent.

Improvement in the financial situation has been quite marked lately and has been productive of much encouragement in business circles. The stock exchange reopening is a factor. That a gradual betterment in general conditions may be expected from now on is the consensus of opinion here in the West. The return of foreign exchange to a normal basis has played no small part in the improvement in sentiment, and with exports increasing and imports decreasing the outlook, especially from a banking view, is decidedly encouraging.

In the western iron and steel trade a decided improvement is said to be under way. It is the belief among manufacturers that the worst of the depression which has existed for more than two years met low tide a fortnight ago. Many men have been reemployed, that substantial orders have been received and that the outlook for a further betterment and continued improvement in all departments of the trade are bright.

This is partially borne out by the fact that there is a marked improvement in the demand for pig iron and an increase in railroad buying.

Cold weather has created a better business for dry goods and the general merchandise trade. Wholesale houses at the larger distributing points are making active preparations to take care of a large number of buyers who are expected to visit these centers within a week.

Collections are reported as improved. Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis lately have carried a volume of tonnage considerably less than a year ago, but officials are of the opinion that a betterment will soon obtain as a result of a resumption of industrial activity in many parts of the territory covered by these roads.

Indications point to an expansion in factory activities as well as in the iron and steel industry. Mills in many localities are putting men back to work. The westbound tonnage of the eastern railroads continues to be much lighter than in the opposite direction, although improvement is also expected in the volume of merchandise moving westward. Officials of southern railroads declare that tonnage has held about steady and that there is a slight improvement in the movement of perishable goods through the North.

PAISH MISSION ENTIRE SUCCESS

NEW YORK—Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, commissioners from the British treasury department, sail for home Wednesday on the Adriatic, to make a report of the progress of negotiations for greater freedom in foreign exchange relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Sir George Paish is quoted as saying: "I go back to my government a decided optimist on American financial prospects and confident that my mission has been an entire success."

Sir George said that the opening of the cotton exchange has had a beneficial effect, and added: "The opening of the stock exchange will, of course, be more helpful, but that step may not be advisable in the near future."

COPPER ADVANCES IN LONDON
LONDON—Electrolytic copper has sold at £58 5s. and £58 15s. The above prices are equivalent to 12.7 cents and 12½ cents per pound respectively, the highest on the present advance.

BOND TRADING IS LARGELY CONFINED TO HIGH GRADES

In Lower Grade Issues Market Is Wide and Quotations Not Reliable Indication of Conditions

NEW YORK—Trading in bonds at present is largely confined to highest grade railroad mortgage issues and to convertibles. The market in these has become a close one, while in lower grade issues it is still very wide and quotations are of little significance and practically no value.

Present quotations among most active high-grade railroad bonds, compared with closing July 30, are:

Bid		Ask		Jul 30	
Atch gen 4s, 1905	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Balt & O 1st 4s, 1908	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
C, B & Q gen 4s, 1908	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
C, B & Q 1st 4s, 1908	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
St Paul 4 1/2s, 1909	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
L & N uni 4s, 1910	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Nor Pac pr lien 4s, 1907	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Reading gen 4s, 1907	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Sou Pac ref 4s, 1905	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
do col 4s, 1909	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Union Pac 1st 4s, 1907	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2

*Bid price.
The most active convertible issues are quoted:

Bid		Ask		Jul 30	
Atch gen 4s, 1905	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
do cv 4s, 1905	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Balt & O 1st 4s, 1908	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
St Paul 4 1/2s, 1909	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Nor Pac 4 1/2s, 1909	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
do cv 4s, 1909	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Union Pac 4s, 1907	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Westinghouse 6s, 1903	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Am T & T 4 1/2s, 1903	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Ches & Ohio 4 1/2s, 1900	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Westinghouse 4s, 1908	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Pennsylvania 3 1/2s, 1915	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

NEW ENGLAND UTILITIES GAIN

NEW YORK—Statistics compiled by the Electrical World show that electric utilities of New England in September did a better business than in the previous year by 6.8 per cent in income and 4.7 per cent in energy output.

Rhode Island was in the lead, with 8.5 per cent in income and 17 per cent in output. Next in order were Maine, with 6.5 per cent in income, and 3 per cent in output, Massachusetts with 6.3 per cent in income and 2.6 per cent in output, New Hampshire with 1.7 per cent in income and 3.1 per cent in output, and Connecticut with 3 per cent in income and a decrease of 0.2 per cent in output. Vermont was left out because most of the returns were from the holding companies which could not be broken up.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Attempts to sustain prices appear to have failed both here and in the South. The market for turpentine declined 1/4c. a gallon Monday, offerings being freely made on the basis of 47½c. a gallon fat. No transactions of importance were recorded in the South, the closing bid being 44½c. a gallon, a decline of 1/4c. over Saturday's quotation. Receipts Monday included 90 barrels from New Orleans.

Rosins—Spot offerings of 500 barrels each, of grades B to WW inclusive, were made here by one of the leading sellers at declines of 10 to 20c per barrel on the common grades to grade H, and at declines of from 15 to 25c per barrel on grades I to WW inclusive. The closing at Savannah was at a decline of 5c on grade B, 2½c on grades D to G inclusive and 5c respectively on grades H and I. Monday's receipts included 454 barrels from New Orleans. The lower prices now noted here were prompted by the continued accumulation of supplies at yards in Brooklyn.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosin in yard, per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions. Graded B, \$3.80, D \$3.85, E \$3.85, F \$3.90, G \$3.90, H \$3.95, I \$4.15, K \$4.55, M \$5.20, N \$5.85, W \$6.25, WW \$6.50.

Tar and Pitch—Demand for kiln burned and retort tar continues rather quiet, stocks are being offered at concessions of 25c per barrel over previous quotations. Pitch is in fair demand. Kiln burned and retort grades are held on the basis of \$6.50@7 a barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at \$4.425 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at \$3.50@3.75 a barrel.

SAVANNAH—Monday's market: Spirits firm at 44½c; sales 413, receipts 295, exports 230, stock 32,450. Rosins firm, sales 386, receipts 1280, exports 600, stock 121,925. Prices: WW \$5.95, W \$5.70, N \$5.45, B \$4.75, K \$4.15, I \$3.70, H \$3.50, G \$3.47½, F \$3.45, E \$3.45, D \$3.45, B \$3.45.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:
Flour—Bread flour, \$7.75@8 bbl, \$1@1.05 bag; pastry, \$7@8 bbl, 90c bag.
Butter—Print, 38@41c lb; tub, 37@38c lb, 5-lb box \$1.90@2.05, 10-lb tub \$3.70@4.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 6½c doz; fresh-laid Maine and New Hampshire, 6½c doz; western first, 60@65c, according to size.
Beans—York state pea, 10c qt, 7½c pk; medium pea, 10c qt, 7½c pk; California, 15c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 13c qt, 8½c pk; kidney, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk.
Sugar—Granulated, 6c per single lb; \$5.40 in 100-lb bags.
Potatoes—Maine, 20@30c pk, \$1.75 per 2-bu barrel; sweet, 4c lb or 7 lbs for 25

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

VETERANS WILL MAKE TRACK TEAM STRONG

Thirteen Members of Last Year's Tufts Squad Will Be Out Again This Season—Undepleted Relay Men for Honors

MEDFORD, Mass.—Thirteen veterans of last year's team will be the nucleus around which the Tufts College track team will be formed this season, and although the season has hardly started, and practically no meets have been scheduled as yet, the prospects of a strong track and field team to represent the Medford institution this season are very bright. Four of the men who will be depended upon to win many points for Tufts have been playing football and will not try any track work until next month. The Tufts relay team has not been defeated in competition for three years, and as the four strongest men of last season's team will run again this year, the outlook for the usual star relay team is as bright as ever.

The four track men who have been playing football and who will begin track practice later are Capt. L. H. Teel '15, R. W. Newton '15, K. B. Thordike '15 and A. V. Bratt '17. Captain Teel is one of the best relay men in college and is also a star in the hurdle events. Newton and Thordike are the easily the best men Tufts can produce in the weight events and they represented the college well in this department of athletics last season. Bratt starred all the college in the 100-yard dash and the broad jump, and he will be in these two events again this season.

Nine other veterans will be out for the team: L. E. Aldrich '15, R. A. Barron '15, E. N. Fox '15, Manager A. W. Phillips '15, J. H. Boss '16, D. R. McJannet '16, R. L. McLellan '16, H. A. Stafford '16 and J. H. Penalligan '17. Aldrich, McLellan and Stafford are all sprinters, starting in the 100-yard dash, while the latter are also relay men. McLellan also runs in the 220 and 440-yard events, and Aldrich is a good man in the broad jumps. Fox shows his best form in the 220 and 440-yard distances, and will probably confine his efforts to these events. McJannet is the other 440-yard man on the team, and he is also a half-mile of no mean ability. Manager Phillips is another half-mile, while Barron also makes good time for this distance, although he does not confine himself to the half-mile run. He is the best man on the team in the one-mile distance, and the only man on the squad that is training for the two-mile run. Boss does no running, but excels in the broad-jump and the pole-vault. He will be the hope of the team in these two events. Penalligan, a freshman last year who showed remarkable speed, will be in the 100 and 220-yard runs, and the relay.

About 20 members of the freshman class are working out as candidates, and from these may be produced some good material for the varsity track team, that will prove of value. No coach has as yet been selected to take charge of the men and the candidates are working out under the direction of Dr. L. R. Burnett, physical director at the college and will later have instruction from Captain Teel.

Only one meet has been absolutely decided upon to the present time: the interclass meet Dec. 16 in the Goddard gymnasium. All four classes will take part in this meet, the events to be the four-man relay, pole-vault, high-jump, shotput, 25-yard dash, potato race and high and low hurdles. Four silver medals and four bronze medals will be given as first and second prizes to the winners of the relay, and first and second prizes will be offered for the other events. There will be three outdoor interclass meets after the April vacation, but the exact dates have not as yet been set. Only one meet has been held so far this season, the annual freshman-sophomore competition, which was won by the latter, 47 to 34.

Although Manager Phillips does not plan to make out his schedule until next month, he states that the Tufts relay team will probably be entered in the Boston A. indoor meet Feb. 6 and also the indoor meet of the Irish-American A. A. later in the season. The team will also probably enter the indoor meet of the Artillery Corps on the South armory and the athletic meet in the Providence (R. I.) armory. He also will try to arrange a meet with the Rhode Island State College track team.

LOWE TO CAPTAIN 1915 EXETER ELEVEN

EXETER, N. H.—G. H. Lowe of Arlington has been elected to lead the Phillips Exeter Academy 1915 football team. He played end on the team this fall and also on last year's eleven, which was a championship aggregation. Lowe is already captain-elect of the Exeter hockey team for the winter. He is one of the best all-around athletes in the school. Before coming to Exeter he starred in football, hockey and baseball for Arlington, Mass., high school.

HARVARD HOCKEY FRIDAY
Varsity and freshman hockey will start at Harvard Friday night when the candidates for the two teams report at the Union to meet Coach A. Winsor and hear plans outlined for the coming season.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR CARLISLE ALL-STAR GAME

Many Former Harvard Football Players Volunteer Services for Contest Next Saturday

Plans are being completed for the Carlisle Indian all-star football game which is to be played at Fenway park Saturday afternoon. It is a benefit game and a large gathering of football followers is expected to be on hand to witness what should develop into a very spectacular game of football.

While the Carlisle Indians have not had so successful a season this year as in the past, they are playing fast football at the present time and always furnish some spectacular features of play.

G. W. West, Zander Grant and Payson Dana have been working hard to get a fine all-star team together and the following players will make up the squad from which the team will be selected: Percy and John Wendell, Kennard, McKay, Hitchcock, Blagden, Grant, Felton, Minot, White, Parkinson, Wiggleworth, Potter, Campbell, Gardner, Paul and Lothrop Withington, all former Harvard stars; Pendleton, the former Princeton star; S. H. Philbin and S. M. Warren, former Yale players; Wadsworth, the former Williams quarterback, and Sherwin and Bennett, formerly of Dartmouth. The officials for the game will be selected from the following: J. B. Pendleton, Fred Burleigh, J. J. Hallahan, R. F. Guild and N. A. Tufts. The tickets for the game will be \$2, \$1 and 50 cents.

REPORT LEACH TO MANAGE N. Y. TEAM

CHICAGO—T. L. Leach, the veteran centerfielder of the Chicago Nationals, is to be appointed manager of the New York Americans, Frank Chance having resigned, according to a story circulated here Monday night. The deal will be closed, it is said, at the annual meeting of the National league in New York on Dec. 8.

A good pitcher now with the New York team will be turned over to Manager Breannan as part of the transaction which will make Leach a major league manager. Word from Manhattan has it that J. J. McGraw had recommended Leach to Frank Farrell and William Devery, supporters of the New York Americans.

VOTE TO COMBINE ASSOCIATIONS

The Interclub Yacht Racing Association has voted to amalgamate with the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts at a meeting held Monday night at the South Boston Yacht Club. The conditions named by the Interclub Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts are that several of the by-laws protecting the interclub sailing boats be adopted by the new union. Fifteen clubs were represented, with 20 members present. In the absence of President J. J. Harland of the South Boston Yacht Club, Vice-President L. S. Coffin of the Lynn Yacht Club presided.

CAPTAINS OF CLASS ELEVENS ARE NAMED

Capt. Charles Brickley has named the class captains and managers for the series of inter-class football games which will complete the playing season at Harvard. The four teams will report this afternoon for practice and will start their games as soon as possible. It is hoped that the first one can be played tomorrow. The captains and managers are as follows: Senior, Capt. K. Apollonio, Manager S. F. Greeley; juniors, Capt. H. R. Amory, Manager Arthur Dixon; sophomores, Capt. D. Lovell, Manager T. Clarke; freshmen, Capt. C. W. Taintor, Manager R. G. Brown.

SLOSSON WILL PLAY HOPPE FOR TITLE

NEW YORK—G. F. Slosson has challenged W. F. Hoppe for the national 18.2 ball line billiards championship. Under the rules, the match must be played within 60 days. No date has been set, but Hoppe, now on the Pacific coast, is not expected to return to New York until early in January. Hoppe won the championship from Slosson two years ago, and has since successfully defended it against George Sutton, Koji Yamada and Calvin Demarest.

PENN TICKETS FOR ARMY-NAVY GAME OUT

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania's allotment of tickets for the Army and Navy football game were mailed Monday to the successful purchasers. Only members of the athletic association, prominent graduates and members of the faculty were considered in making the allotment of about 7000 tickets, 3000 less than in former years. Thousands of applicants had their money and checks returned.

CUTLER BEATS SCHAEFER
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Albert Cutler defeated Schaefer, 300 to 219, in a Billiard Players League match here Monday night. Average and high runs: Cutler 9-21-31, 26; Schaefer 7-2-31, 50.

CORNELL SQUAD LEAVES TO MEET PENNSYLVANIA

Team Under Coach Sharpe Goes to Atlantic City en Route to Philadelphia for Big Game

ITHACA—The Cornell varsity football squad of 27 men left here Monday night for Atlantic City en route for the University of Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving day. The team held its final practice of the year here in the baseball cage in the afternoon, running through signals and giving a final polish to the new plays which will be used against Pennsylvania. The entire varsity team and all the substitutes were in the line and every man showed up in fine shape.

Charles Barrett, Cornell's quarter, ran the team and the signals went through without a hitch, and everything pointed to a great Cornell team on the field Thanksgiving day. In addition to the 27 men included in the regular varsity squad, four of the members of the varsity squad who have been out of the game for a good part of the season accompanied the team. This group included Charles Lahr, fullback; Taber, a halfback; Meheffer, an end, and Mueller, a halfback.

Coach A. H. Sharpe would make no predictions as to the chances against Pennsylvania. He was confident that Cornell would play a strong game, but beyond that he would say nothing. The players as a whole expect to win, though there is a wholesome respect for the qualities of the Pennsylvania players.

Cornell expects to use her heavy, driving backfield in a straight rushing attack, counting on Barrett, Shuler, Collyer and Phillips to break through Pennsylvania's attack. Barrett's punting and the fine work of Shelton and O'Hearn, ends, are also expected to be very important factors.

The Cornell lineup for the Pennsylvania game as announced tonight, is as follows:

Shelton, L.; Collyer, I.; Munsick, L.; Cool, E.; Anderson, R.; Allen, R.; O'Hearn, R.; Barrett, C.; Collyer, L.; Shuler, R.; Phillips, I.

BROWN SQUAD IN LONG SCRIMMAGE ON POOR FIELD

Varsity Scores Twice on Second Team—New Kick Formation Works Perfectly, Brings Goal

PROVIDENCE—The Brown University football team began its last week of practice with a hard scrimmage Monday afternoon. The field was so slippery that it was next to impossible to get a footing. The varsity had scored two touchdowns when darkness put an end to the play, but the game was closer than the score would indicate. Clark and Andrews crossed the second's goal line, the former on a skillfully manipulated play which will be used against Carlisle and the latter on a tackle run.

The second team, with Saxton and Tawell as backfield ground gainers, went through the varsity for long gains at times, while MacNeill, who was out for the first time this season, contributed a fine bit of tackling when he brought Blue down from behind, preventing what would have been a third varsity score.

West played at center on the varsity during the whole scrimmage, confirming the rumor that Captain Mitchell is likely to be out of the Carlisle game. Murphy, quarterback, and Ormsby, left end, also watched the practice from the sidelines.

The scrubs kicked off to the varsity and after the ball had seen-sawed near midfield for a few minutes Clark went over on a play from a kick formation, which the team worked exactly as the coaches had planned. Following this the varsity took the ball on its own five-yard line and worked it slowly down the field. Brilliant flashes of end running by Gordon and Blue put the ball in position for the second score, which was made by Andrews, who went through tackle.

PICKUPS

Robert Marshall, the new catcher signed by the Giants, is said to be a hard hitter.

The Chicago Federals plan to do their spring training again next year at Shreveport, La.

The next question is, What will Henry O'Day do now that he is through as manager of the Chicago Nationals? He can undoubtedly go back to umpiring.

Managing the Chicago Nationals will be Bresnahan's second venture in the National league as a leader. If he improves the Cubs as much as he did the St. Louis Nationals his first year with that team, he will be pretty near the top of the standing next October.

CLAIM NEW BOWLING RECORD
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In rolling up a total of 8147 points in a match game under tournament restrictions with the local Zumalweiss team Monday night, the Schmidt bowling quintet of St. Paul claims to have established a world's record. The previous high score of 3012 was made by the St. Paul Knispels at the Toledo tournament in 1913.

YALE BEGINS TO PLAN HOCKEY FOR COMING SEASON

Candidates for Seven Meet With Captain Sweeney and Are Given Training and Advice

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's hockey plans for 1915 were outlined Monday, when Captain Sweeney of the varsity team, called the candidates together in the trophy room of the gymnasium and gave them training and playing advice. Nearly 50 were present. They were notified that practice would be begun immediately in the arena which was constructed here last winter, and which assures the Yale team regular daily practice at home. Until last year the Yale team was compelled to go to the St. Nicholas rink, New York City, for practice, except on rare occasions. Captain Sweeney announced that T. Howard had been reengaged as Yale coach.

From the list of candidates enrolled the outlook seems excellent—Captain Sweeney, center; M. R. Herron, point; R. MacDonald, right wing; F. V. Burgess, left wing; M. B. Schiller and T. G. Driscoll, goals, and C. D. Dickey, wing.

Several of last year's substitutes who are still available are Washburn '16, Betts '16, Kent '16, Marlow '16, and Bangs '15, forwards. Promising candidates from last year's freshman team are Landon, Bierwirth, and Captain Murray, for the defense, and Benner, Blossom, Buchanan, and F. Blossom, forwards.

PITTSBURGH IS PREPARING FOR PENN STATE MEN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The college football season will be wound up here Thanksgiving day, when the old rivals, University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State College, meet in their annual clash for gridiron supremacy. For many years this game has been the magnet that has drawn thousands of fans from all parts of western Pennsylvania, and with the two teams having made enviable records, this year's game will exceed any previous one in interest.

Pitt's wonderful game against Washington & Jefferson showed what can be expected of the Blue and Gold. With Williamson, the regular quarterback, back in the lineup, the team can be expected to show even greater strength against Penn State. Captain Smith and Hastings are also expected to be at their best for the final battle, so that Pitt will present her full strength. Hastings' ability as a field-goal kicker makes him especially valuable.

Penn State's most notable achievement was at Cambridge when the Harvard varsity team was held to a tie score. Those who witnessed this game claim that the Center countians played better ball than did Washington & Jefferson against the Crimson. State is again coached by W. M. Hollenbach, the former University of Pennsylvania star. Hollenbach has had remarkable success as director of the football forces at "Mount Nittany" and he can be expected to send a team against the Pittsburgh eleven that will play fine ball. Captain Tobin will be found at his usual place in the backfield. Ewing, former Pittsburgh high star, may play in the backfield for State. This is his first year there and he has been putting up a good brand of football as substitute for Captain Tobin. James, a new quarterback find, who is said to be nearly as good as the famous Miller, will direct the plays.

Pittsburgh will be turned over to the football adherents on the day of the game and an immense crowd is expected. Delegations will be here from all parts of western Pennsylvania.

AMHERST GIVES THE FOOTBALL A

AMHERST, Mass.—At a meeting of the student council of Amherst College the football "A" was awarded to 16 men for their work this season. The men who received the honor were: Capt. W. H. Warren, R. B. Cooper, J. T. Cross, L. E. Eaton, N. M. Kimball, J. E. Lind, E. F. McTernan, Conrad Sabinway, H. C. Swasey, T. W. Ashley, E. C. Ferguson, E. H. Goodridge, W. C. Knowlton, S. W. Rider, W. H. Tow and T. E. Brown.

HARVARD TO PLAY MIDDLESEX
Harvard's varsity soccer football team has scheduled a game with the Middlesex team for tomorrow afternoon. Coach Burgess of the Crimson eleven plans to use a number of the second-string men in this contest.

FLETCHER WINS FIRST HONORS
W. P. Fletcher won first honors in the golf competition for the trophy offered by the house committee at the Commonwealth Club Monday. In the first round he won by default and in the second defeated B. Lewis.

ANGUS WINS AT BRAE-BURN
WEST NEWTON, Mass.—G. R. Angus won the much coveted President's cup at Brae-Burn Monday afternoon by defeating H. W. Stevens by the score of 5 up and 4 to play.

CLINE DEFEATS COCHRAN
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Harry Cline defeated Walter Cochran, 300 to 67, in a Billiard Players League match here Monday night. Average and high runs: Cline 25, 109; Cochran 61-11, 40.

ANNAPOLIS TEAM SHOWS GOOD FORM IN LONG WORKOUT

Student Body Turns Out Strong to Encourage the Men at Practice—Veterans Return to Game

ANNAPOLIS—That the Annapolis students are back of the football team to a man was shown Monday afternoon, when the whole regiment occupied the stand during practice and by song and yell kept up an almost continuous round of encouragement for the team. The steady improvement that the team has made during the past month, particularly in its offensive game, has given great encouragement to the friends of the team and they now feel that its chances of winning next Saturday are fairly good, notwithstanding the unusual strength of the army team.

The fact that the players who have been out of play are returning to the game and appear fit and able, is another encouraging circumstance. Captain Overesch is back and appears in excellent shape. Miles, the speedy quarterback, was very much in the game and it is even thought that Craig, the fast halfback, will be in shape for the game if he is needed.

The practice was rather harder than is usual for Monday. There was much kicking and running through the plays, and the linemen were given a particularly strenuous drill in their duties on the defense, as most of the teams who have played here this year have been able to pick out a weak spot in the Annapolis line. There were indications that T. Harrison is being groomed to occupy right end next Saturday, his success in holding the ball on forward pass plays being a big factor in his favor.

SIDELINE NOTES

Cornell is a decided favorite to win from Pennsylvania Thursday.

Few indeed are the years when Yale has 79 points scored against her. Almost half of these were made by Harvard.

Head Coach Haughton's three-year contract at Harvard ends with next year, but there isn't much chance of his not being asked to renew it.

Who will be the first to defeat Harvard is now getting to be the big football question. Princeton was the last to do this way back in 1911.

Cochens, coach of the University of Maine eleven this fall, predicted that Harvard would stop Yale's lateral pass. His team played Yale the first of the season.

The player who beats out Watson for quarterback on the Harvard varsity next year will have to show a very high class of football. For a substitute he was about as good as you could ever have.

Knowles, White and Conroy of this year's Yale varsity eleven are '15 men, but it is reported that they will take an extra year in Sheffield next fall, which will make them eligible for the varsity.

The official who decided that was a touchdown instead of a safety in the Harvard-Yale game Saturday is one of the committee who made the rules and his decision should be accepted as final.

Washington & Jefferson meets Rutgers in New York Saturday and this game should be a battle royal. Washington & Jefferson has won all of its games but that with Harvard and has scored 307 points to 39.

Lehigh had a most successful season under the coaching of Keady, the former Dartmouth player and coach. Yale was the only team to win from it, the Blue getting the game by a score of 20 to 3. Lehigh made 155 points to 60 for the opponents during the entire season.

The following players who had not already received their "15s" for Harvard varsity football won them in the Yale game Saturday: H. M. Atkinson '15 of Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Bigelow '16 of Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. C. Coolidge, Jr., '17 of Boston; T. J. Coolidge '15 of Boston; R. C. Curtis '16 of Boston; H. Francke '15 of Cambridge; R. S. C. King '16 of Brookline; G. A. McKimlock '16 of Lake Forest, Ill.; K. B. G. Parson '16 of Providence; H. St. J. Smith '15, of South Portland, Me.; E. G. Swigert '15 of Portland, Ore.; D. J. Wallace '16 of Pasadena, Cal.; D. C. Watson '16 of Milton; M. Weston '15, Cambridge; A. J. Weatherhead '15 of Cleveland, O.; F. B. Withington '15 of Honolulu, Hawaii, and W. J. Underwood '15 of Belmont.

The following 22 Harvard freshmen have received their numerals for playing in the game with the Yale freshmen: T. S. Blair, Chicago; W. Burr, Jr., Lawrence, L. I.; F. M. Cabot, Brookline; W. Davis, New York; C. DeRahn, New York; T. H. Enright, Fall River; J. F. Franklin, New York; A. Gardner, New York; F. H. Harvey, Kansas City, Mo.; M. W. Horne, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. Horween, Chicago; T. L. Lathrop, New Hope, Pa.; T. L. Mackie, New York; W. J. Murray, Natick; N. B. Nelson, Wintthrop; W. F. Robinson, Philadelphia; W. B. Snow, Jr., Stoneham; H. Talcott, New York; Murray Taylor, New York; T. C. Thacher, New York; G. C. White, Nutley, N. Y.; M. Wiggins, Brookline.

WEST POINT MEN PREPARE FOR BIG ANNAPOLIS GAME

Varsity Men Have Long Practice on Hard Gridiron—Selection of Lineup Not Yet Made

WEST POINT—With conditions very poor and the West Point gridiron as hard as flint, the cadets began their final preparations Monday for the Annapolis game, which will take place in Philadelphia next Saturday. There was no real hard scrimmaging, but the workout was long and the pace a hard one all the way. The men worked for half an hour in a preliminary drill, Hodgson and Ford doing a lot of punting, with the linemen going down the field under the kicks.

Pritchard, Van Fleet and Benedict received the ball, and this trio of backfield men worked in the varsity's signal drill later on, when the big team was driven through a hard and fast tryout of all the newest formations intended, especially for the Annapolis men. Oilphant jogged around the field in a warming-up exercise until the coaches impressed him into service on the scrub eleven, when he worked out in the dummy scrimmage.

No selection has yet been made of a lineup for the Annapolis contest and it is unlikely that there will be any choice before Thursday at the earliest. While it is thought that O'Hare and Neyland will be the selections for the doubtful guard and end jobs, respectively, there is still a chance that Herriek, or even Jones may be the final choice. The others seem to have been practically eliminated from first consideration.

Behind the line, where everything was considered as being settled, Van Fleet is making a splendid showing. With Hodgson, Benedict, Oilphant, Coffin and Van Fleet all going fast the backfield proposition looks stronger than ever today. As Captain Pritchard and Hodgson are sure of their places, the running for the two other backfield positions narrows down to Oilphant, Benedict, Van Fleet and Coffin. Just now Van Fleet and Benedict look to have the call, but how Oilphant can be left out when the final choice comes is hard to imagine.

PENN STUDENTS CHEER SQUAD IN FINAL PRACTISE

Undergraduates to the Number of 5000 Watch Football Stars Prepare for Cornell Game

PHILADELPHIA—If undergraduate loyalty can win football games the University of Pennsylvania will have a good chance against Cornell on Thursday. Monday afternoon the entire student body, nearly 5000, was dismissed from classes at 3 o'clock and attended the final practice on Franklin field.

Led by the university band, the students paraded all over the campus and then marched to the gridiron, where they cheered every member of the squad and sang songs while the varsity and scrub had their last scrimmage of the year.

The scrub used the Cornell formations and was further strengthened by Minds, last year's quarterback, who played fullback for them. What looks to be the final change in the lineup was made when Murdoch was put at quarterback in place of Merrell, Matthews and Rockefeller at the halfback positions, and Tucker was reinstated for the third time this season at fullback.

Lundberg was started at end, and is likely to start there against Cornell. Until two weeks ago he was a scrub player, and has never played in a varsity game. Townsend and Harris were the tackles, Russell and Norwald, the guards, and Journey, the center. Although each side scored a touchdown, the varsity had the better of the practice.

The team goes to White Marsh, in the suburbs today, and will remain there until the morning of the game.

FEDERALS MAY SIGN MAGEE AND SHAFER

CHICAGO—That Lee Magee of the St. Louis Nationals will sign with the Brooklyn Federals and that the latter organization also expects to get Arthur Shafer of the New York Nationals, were announcements made here Monday by Charles Wedgman, president of the Chicago Federals.

Wedgman said that Magee already had given 10 days' notice to the St. Louis management. Shafer is said to be in Los Angeles. George Stovall of the Kansas City Federals also is in Los Angeles and a telegram from President Gilmore of the Federals Monday asked him to get in touch with Shafer.

YALE MAY MEET DARTMOUTH

NEW HAVEN—It was learned at the Yale University football headquarters Monday that the Elis will offer a place on the 1915 schedule to Dartmouth. The proposed game is to be played in the new bowl.

NATIONAL MEETING DEC. 8

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the National League of Baseball Clubs will be held in this city Dec. 8. Notices calling the meeting were sent out Monday by President John K. Tener.

TECHNOLOGY TO START HOCKEY PRACTISE SOON

Famous Massachusetts Institute Expects to Put Strong Seven on the Rink as Most of Last Year's Men Are Back

With only one man of last year's team lost, the hockey team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology expects to be a strong one this year and make up for the slump of last year. Captain McLeod is the only man of last year's team having graduated in June. While McLeod was the strongest man on the team, it is expected that his loss will not be very keenly felt, as all of last year's substitutes as well as several new men of promise have signified their intention of coming out for the team this year.

R. L. Fletcher '15 is captain, and will play his old position at right wing. C. D. Winton '17, who played center last year, will be out when practice starts. Sawyer, a former Princeton man, will probably be able to make his place at left wing again. The position at rover will be open to the substitutes and new men as that was McLeod's position.

The defense should be particularly strong this year, and will be built around Cochrane '17, the former Melrose high and all-intercollegiate co-captain. Cochrane held the position last year, although only a freshman.

Gould '17 at point played a consistent game last year, and with Lowenguard at goal, the whole defense will be strong, as the men have already had the experience of a winter's work together and should show good team work.

Among last year's substitutes Gray, Jewett, Toye and MacGuire are the strongest. Gray, MacGuire and Toye were substitutes on the forward line and got into several of the games. Jewett put up a good contest with Lowenguard for goal position last year and with MacGuire, a sophomore, the competition for that place will be particularly keen this year. Among the new men J. B. Carson '15, a Canadian, is expected to make a good showing among the forwards, having played at Dalhousie before coming to Technology. Among the others reporting is one man from Andover and one from Minnesota.

W. H. Keeler '17, W. L. Hibbard '17, F. D. Ross '16, are also among those out for the team. As freshmen are eligible for the team and are allowed to substitute hockey for gymnasium work it is probable that a large number will come out from that class as was the case last year when there were four freshmen in the regular lineup and two first-year men among the substitutes.

Work is to be started this week at the gymnasium and the men are to be put on the track until the arena opens, although some practice at shooting will be held before that time. The season opens with a game against Harvard the 12th of December at the arena. Following that will be games with Yale, West Point, Dartmouth, Cornell, Williams, Massachusetts Agricultural College and Springfield Training School.

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AMUSEMENTS

FOOTBALL
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Everett High vs. Oak Park High of Chicago
National League Grounds
WALPOLE ST.
Saturday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.

Tickets, Wright & Dutton and Thomas Partridge Co., Boston; Geo. F. Nichols, Everett.

EASTERN DOG CLUB

BIG DOG SHOW
MECHANICS' BUILDING, BOSTON
November 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th

THE HOME FORUM

"THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE so-called "problem of existence," about which the controversy seems to be interminable, would be simplified if men would consider it more from the point of view of cause rather than effect. Christian Science has cleared the way to many people by its insistence that the only cause and creator is God, infinite Mind. This is the basis of the notable discovery made by Mrs. Eddy, and naturally it forms one of the chief texts of all her writings. Moreover, she everywhere lays emphasis upon the necessity for knowing God, and accompanies her exhortation by proofs that this is possible. To those who deny this, the reply is that they can test the declaration for themselves by an examination into the evidence obtainable wherever there are honest students of this Science. It is in this way that the perplexities that surround mortal existence are subject to a rational interpretation.

But more is needed than this if men would not only find succor from mental and spiritual unrest, but be enabled to take up a positive attitude of conviction by planting their feet on a solid foundation of faith. The cause of trouble frequently is that men are virtually denying the presence and power of God in human affairs, or entirely misapprehending Him. Denial may take various forms. The writer of the Book of Job, for instance, makes that famous resident of Uz confess that if he has made gold his hope, or has said to the fine gold, "Thou art my confidence," or even if he has rejoiced because his wealth is great, and because his hand has gotten much, then, he says, "I should have denied the God that is above." If other words, he would be breaking the first commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and thus letting his heart's desire go where his material treasure is. Materialism, speaking of it in its generic sense, is both the conscious and the unconscious denial of God; it hides the revelation of Truth, and is therefore the very antithesis of the spiritual idealism which finds its highest embodiment in Christian Science.

But here it is important to say that this Science teaches that there can be no via media in relation to the great

fact of human redemption and the means by which it is attained. If we would "enter into life" so that we may come to know what the Science of being is, and thus find the panacea for all sin and disease and woe, there must be a voluntary enlistment on the side of God, and a frank and hearty acknowledgment "that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Every right-thinking man will see the justification for this. "The whole duty of man," according to the writer of the Book of Ecclesiastes, is to "fear God and keep his commandments." Here is a positive declaration about which there can be no contention. To "fear" in the sense referred to is to love, and as love is spiritual, in the higher meaning, there can be no love but that which is the reflection of Love, God. To acknowledge, to fear, to love, God, good, is to trust Him, and to trust Him is to be obedient to Him. Obedience becomes a joy when men recognize that every blessing that descends upon them and surrounds them is the spontaneous gift of an all-wise creator, and that these blessings must be but a foretaste of many others that are to come.

It is a fact in Christian Science that while it does not make it easier for a man to be a Christian,—the warfare with error will continue until its final destruction,—yet the Christian life is simplified and made more attainable. The Science of being is wonderfully comprehensive. It covers the whole plane of existence; and even when only faintly apprehended, enables one to demonstrate the power of God in a way that previously seemed to be beyond reasonable expectation. Mrs. Eddy puts the matter in her own practical way when she says, "You would never think that flannel was better for warding off pulmonary disease than the controlling Mind, if you understood the Science of being" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 63). Which means that when once you come into some scientific understanding of spiritual law as exemplified by Christ Jesus in his healing works, and discover that the same law is existent and in operation today, you must, if you are consistent and are willing to learn, frankly con-

cede that Christian Science is explicitly Scriptural, and in harmony with Truth, for it preclaims with unswerving loyalty, that there is but one Mind, God, and that Mind is man's best friend. Here one finds the great physician available for every need.

But the attractiveness of the Christian life, as Jesus preached it, and lived it, and as it finds its fullest exposition in the Science of Christianity, is enhanced when it is seen that it leaves nothing untouched. The entire human nature can be thereby transformed. "The whole duty of man" becomes then a privilege—the privilege of welcoming the light of spiritual Truth, of catching glimpses of the perfect concept which is the standard of all moral effort and all holy desire, and of discovering the wonderful potentialities that lie in the prayer of scientific faith. The fact that diseases of every kind can be healed without resort to doctor or drugs; that fear and doubt may be overcome, and that every spiritual sense may be awakened through a correct understanding of God, quickens thought and enriches the understanding with a new and vivifying outlook. It reveals the sovereignty of infinite Life and Love, and not only adds a radiant beauty to the beneficent mission of Christ Jesus, but brings every man who is conscious of some perception of this great truth into closer touch with his divine source. Is that not what the world needs—to know that God is very near, that His inexhaustible love is available to help whenever a man is willing to trust Him, and that there is not a difficulty nor a problem, not a trouble, neither sorrow nor suffering that will not yield to His omnipotence, thus redounding to the glory of divine Love and lifting mankind into the freedom of the Spirit?

"The Song My Paddle Sings"

West wind blow from your prairie nest!
Blow from the mountains, blow from the west.

The sail is idle, the sailor, too;
O wind of the west, we wait for you.
Blow, blow! I have wooed you so,
But never a favor you bestow.
You rock your cradle the hills between,
But scorn to notice my white leaven.

I stow the sail, unship the mast,
I wooed you long, but my wooing's past;
My paddle will lull you into rest,
O drowsy wind of the drowsy west.
Sleep, sleep by your mountain steep,
Or down where the prairie grasses sweep,
Now fold in slumber your lagging wings,
For soft is the song my paddle sings.

August is laughing across the sky,
Laughing, while paddle, canoe and I
Drift, drift, where the hills uplift,
On either side of the current swift.

We've raced the rapid, we're far ahead!
The river slips through its silent bed.
Sway, sway, as the bubbles spray,
And fall in tinkling times away.

And up on the hills against the sky
A fir tree, rocking its lullaby,
Swings, swings, its emerald wings,
Swelling the song that my paddle sings.
—E. Pauline Johnson.

An Extraordinary Nature

Of a truth, to moderate your temper and tongue, when you are angry, or else hold your peace, is a sign of an extraordinary nature.—Cicero.

EMERSON ON HUMAN OPINION

Referring to illusions common to human experience Emerson says: "A very common one is the opinion you hear expressed in every village: 'Oh, yes, if I lived in New York or Philadelphia, Cambridge or New Haven or Boston, or Andover there might be fit society; but it happens that there are no fine young men, no superior women, in my town.' You may hear this every day; but it is a shallow remark. Ah! have you yet to learn that the eye altering, alters all; that the world is an echo which returns to each of us what we say! 'Tis not examples of greatness but sensibility to see them, that is wanting. The good botanist will find flowers between the street pavements and any man filled with an idea or a purpose will find examples and illustrations and coadjutors, wherever he goes. Wit is a magnet

There Is But One Truth

Because there is but one truth;
Because there is but one banner;
Because there is but one light;

Because we have found not yet
Any way for the world to follow
Save only that ancient way;

Therefore I set not mine hand
To the shifting of changed modulations,
To the spitting of manifold strings;
While the thrones of the throned men stand,
One song for the morning of nations,
One for the twilight of kings.

One chord, one word, one way,
One hope as our law, one heaven,
Till slain be the great one wrong;
Till the people it could not slay,
Risen up, have for one star seven,
For a single, a seven-fold song.
—Swinburne.

"South of Panama"

"The phrase, 'south of Panama,' has a mighty significance," writes John Barrett in the Century magazine. "It means not merely geographical location. It signifies vast virgin areas of lowland and upland contrasted with fallow valleys and lofty plateaus populated and cultivated through centuries. It means barren and burned mountains and dreary deserts mingled with forested and watered slopes, grassy llanos and pampas, and flowering savannas. It means the mixing of almost forgotten aboriginal races and surviving Indian types with the intellectual and refined descendants of early Spaniards and Portuguese and the later sprinkling of adventuresome Germans, Italians, English and Americans. It means an ancient civilization, fascinating Incan ruins, old-fashioned Moorish and Spanish architecture in the sleeping cities and towns, with strange peoples and conditions harking back to far centuries, hard by a new civilization, modern skyscrapers, and boulevards in growing commercial entrepôts and ambitious capitals, with progressive peoples and conditions which rival the best that the old East and the new West of North America can show."

The Rank of a Nation

"Are we holding our own as a nation of good moral example to the world," the Freemason (London) asks, "or are we content to enjoy mere living without exercising force of character?" As it is the improved character of a people which alone gives it an honorable place in the world, its dignity is to be measured chiefly by the extent and efficiency of its provisions and establishments for national improvement, for spreading education far and wide, for purifying morals and refining manners, for enlightening the ignorant and succoring the miserable, for building up intellectual and moral power, and breathing the spirit of true religion. The degree of aid given to the individual in every condition, for unfolding his best powers, determines the rank of a nation. Mere wealth adds nothing to a people's glory. Nor is it enough for a country to possess a select class of educated, cultivated men; for the nation consists of the many, not the few; and where the mass are sunk in ignorance and sensuality, there you see a degraded community," continues the Freemason, even though an aristocracy of learning be lodged in its bosom. "It is the moral and intellectual progress of the people to which the patriot should devote himself as the only dignity and safeguard of the state."

Psalter of Solomon

The Psalter of Solomon, which contains 18 psalms, is a work which was found in Greek in the library of Augsburg, and has been translated into Latin by John Lewis de la Cerda. It is supposed not to be Solomon's, but the work of some Hellenistic Jew, and composed in imitation of David's Psalms. The Psalter was well known to the ancients, and was formerly in the famous Alexandrian MSS.—Edgar Allan Poe.

America an Ancient World

States. Along their northern borders between Canada and the United States there runs the low line of hills known as the Laurentian hills. Insignificant in height, nowhere rising more than fifteen hundred or two thousand feet above the level of the sea, these are nevertheless the first mountains that "lifted themselves above the waters."

"Their low stature as compared with that of other more lofty mountain ranges, is in accordance with an inviolable rule by which the relative age of mountains may be estimated. The oldest mountains are the lowest, while the younger and more recent ones tower above their elders."

"The Laurentian hills form a granite range stretching from eastern Canada to the upper Mississippi, and immediately along its base are gathered the Azoi deposits, the first stratified beds."

Agassiz goes on to explain that although this granite range has evidently never been disturbed by any upheaval since that which lifted it above the



(View of a Dutch barge, reproduced by permission)

The Barge Is the "Pickford Van" of Holland

The humble barge has perhaps always played a more important part on the continent than in England. The waterways in France, Belgium and Holland are exceedingly numerous and closely connected. The four rivers, the Scheldt, the Sambre, the Somme and Oise, are linked up by a perfect system of canals, now almost unused; this system extends right into Belgium, touching the coast at several points, and thus providing an efficient means of transport. It has been

said that the barge is the "Pickford van" of Holland and Belgium, and that every town is amphibious by reason of its "streets" of canals. England can supply pictures nearly as quaint on her Norfolk Broads, where quiet, gliding sails may be seen miles inland, though she can perhaps scarcely claim that her barges attain the degree of brightness and freshness to be observed on the Dutch and Flemish canal craft, where the "vrow" is to be seen at all times scrubbing and polishing until everything

shines like a new pin. For their picturesqueness the Thames barges are of course famous, especially when seen on a gray, misty day as they float down the river, and many famous artists have introduced them into their pictures.

SIR WALTER RALEGH

In his admirable history of the later years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Prof. E. P. Cheyney has an admirable sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh. "Sprung from an old race of obscure gentry in Devonshire, he spent his boyhood in that country, and the genius of a modern artist has probably not gone astray in connecting his love of the sea with the tales he may well have heard on its coast. As a young man he had a temporary connection with Cambridge, with the Middle Temple, and with the court, but spent more of his time fighting as a volunteer in France and in regular military employment in Ireland. After his definite entrance upon court life in 1582 he rose rapidly to wealth and influence."

Besides being granted extensive forfeited lands in England and Ireland, he was given lucrative monopolies. Professor Cheyney says:

"He was knighted in 1584, appointed warden of the stannaries, lord-lieutenant of Cornwall and vice-admiral of the western shires in 1585, and captain of the queen's guard in 1586. He was frequently a member of Parliament and regularly consulted by the queen and the council on Irish affairs. He had a group of friends that would reflect honor on any man in any age. Not only was he familiar with the company at the Mermaid, Shakespeare, Jonson, Spenser and Marlowe, and acquainted with Bacon, Sidney, and Greville, but he spent much time

with Hakluyt, Harriott, Cotton and Selden. He was in 1588 thirty-six years old, and one of the handsomest, most gorgeously dressed, most gifted, most learned and most fortunate men in England. Nevertheless, he just fell short of attaining the higher positions in the state that he coveted and would have filled with credit. His captaincy of the guard was rather an honor conferred upon a personal favorite of the queen than an office of influence or responsibility. He was never made a member of the privy council. He was never sent on an embassy of serious import. He never had the sole command of an army or a fleet of the queen. He was contentious, and notwithstanding his magnanimity, was frequently connected with one or other of the court factions. He was, therefore, unpopular with the oldest and most influential ministers. His vigorous and original powers of mind have made more impression upon men of later times than they did upon his contemporaries, and through all this period he had more prominence as a courtier than as a statesman."

On Seeking Facts Impartially

Many—may I not say, most?—of those great questions which make the present age boil and seethe like a caldron will never be settled until we have a generation of men who were educated from childhood to seek for truth and to revere justice. In the middle of the last century, a great dispute arose among astronomers respecting one of the planets. Some, in their folly, commenced a war of words, and wrote hot books against each other; others, in their wisdom, improved their telescopes and soon settled the question forever. Education should imitate the latter. If there are momentous questions which, with present lights, we cannot demonstrate and determine, let us rear up stronger and purer and more impartial minds for the solemn arbitration.—Horace Mann.

From "I Heard a Music Sweet"

I heard a music sweet today,
A simple olden tune,
And thought of yellow leaves of May
And bursting buds of June,
Of dewdrops sparkling on a spray
Until the thirst of noon.

A golden primrose in the rain,
Out of the green did grow—
Ah, sweet of life in winter's wane
When airs of April blow!
—Thomas MacDonagh.

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English Princes' Toys in the
Middle Ages

In these days of elaborate toys for children it is interesting to read in Blackwood's Magazine, in an article on the "Medieval Boy" by L. F. Salzman, of a present "of a little gaily painted cross-bow" to Alfonso, son of Edward I.

"Alfonso's elder brother Henry," continues the article, "was given a little cart, costing sevenpence, to play with, and also a model of a plow, which cost fourpence. Even allowing for the difference in the value and purchasing power of money at that time, the fourpence being equivalent to something like five shillings, the expense of the toys used in the royal nursery compares favorably with the cost of those expected by the ordinary modern child, as any Christmas-ridden father or conscientious uncle will admit. That the toys were strongly made we may well assume, but it is clear that they met with much the same treatment then as now, for it was not long before Prince Henry's cart was broken and required mending, at a cost of twopence. His mug also had to be repaired and regilded."

Yet Act Thy Part

Yet act thy part, heroic heart!
For only by the strong
Are great and noble deeds achieved;
No truth was ever yet believed
That had not struggled long.

—J. T. Trowbridge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1914

Water Frontage and Railroad Locations

ALMOST everywhere the early railway builders sought privilege for trackage along the water frontage of towns and cities, and they usually succeeded in securing it. Railroad tracks today interfere with the free use of water fronts in hundreds of communities in the United States that lie along bays, lakes or rivers. Many of the larger cities have been fighting through recent years for the reclamation of public rights in these stretches. In some instances the railroads have been dispossessed; in most instances arrangements have been reached whereby the railroad tracks, while permitted to remain, have been depressed or altogether hidden from view. Chicago regained its beautiful frontage on Lake Michigan by building out beyond the now almost invisible terminal tracks of the Illinois Central, and the shore of the inland sea is today accessible to the public.

Recently Cleveland, through the action of the courts, came into repossession of its lake frontage. Here, as in Chicago, the question arises, What shall be done with the railroads, now that it is possible to oust them? Mayor Baker, discussing the matter, says that the railroads should not be inconvenienced. The Plain Dealer agrees with the mayor. "A right solution of the problem," says our contemporary, "may be best obtained through friendly cooperation between the city and the railroads." The rights of the city have been established, it concedes, but exactly how these rights are to be exercised remains a matter of difficult detail. An idle stretch of lake front near the very heart of the city is not to be thought of, it says. A wise use, working to the advantage of all, is the end to be desired, and, looking to that end, "friendly cooperation will accomplish most," it concludes.

It is a matter of regret in Cleveland no less than elsewhere that friendly cooperation between the railroads and the people in cases of this kind seldom appeals to the railroads until they have lost. In Cleveland at present there is some desire to inconvenience the railroads in return for the obstinacy of those corporations in holding out so long against manifest public opinion. The railroads, generally speaking, would be in far higher popular favor today, not only in Cleveland but everywhere in the United States, had they sought friendly cooperation when they seemed to hold the advantage.

Nevertheless, Cleveland cannot afford to inconvenience the railroads, either in the interest of lake front beautification or in retaliation. The Plain Dealer is right. The true interests of all parties demand that, while the city makes the best possible use of its newly acquired rights, it shall harmonize its plans with the interests of the commercial thoroughfares on which its prosperity is so largely dependent. The railroads and Cleveland have interests in common; it is impossible to separate them; it is not impossible to bind them closer.

Cape Cod Canal as a Naval Route

RECENT use of the canal across the Cape Cod peninsula on the Massachusetts coast by submarines of the United States navy has shown that light draft naval vessels even now may count on use of this inland waterway at times when for any reason it is prudent to pass as quickly and safely as possible from Long Island sound to Massachusetts bay and vice versa. In short, predictions made prior to the construction of the canal that it would aid the navy as well as the merchant marine have found fulfillment. The canal, as the secretary of the navy now says, is a "valuable asset in the defense system of the country."

This evidence as to the value of the completed link in a system of protected waterways which in time it is planned to provide from Boston on the north to the Carolinas on the south, will hasten appropriations by Congress and by state Legislatures where the government is responsible for execution of the plan. This Cape Cod canal is a privately constructed, owned and operated enterprise. That it will continue to be so indefinitely is doubtful. Public policy in time, it seems likely, will lead Massachusetts to do tardily what it should have done promptly. It never should have been left for a New York banker and capitalist to build and operate an enterprise so distinctly public in its uses. Commerce, in times of peace and in war, should flow through strategic channels of this sort on a basis of use and cost for the same determined by society at large and not by individual investors. Conservation of the prior interests of society demands this.

If the present war proves the primacy of the submarine over the dreadnought, of course the value of protected waterways along coasts, in which canals or charted sounds the light draft vessels may ply with comparative safety, will be seen as never before. Then, from the naval side, there will undoubtedly be an increase in the pressure for rapid progress with the perfection of the national coastal waterways.

Civil Servants and Their Rights

IN NEW YORK CITY a central body, intended to be representative, it is said, of all the associations of federal, state and city employees, has just been organized with the ostensible purpose of carrying on a "campaign to educate the people in giving a square deal to civil service." In this body sixteen associations are already represented, and it is hoped that the Interborough Association of Women Teachers may be induced to join in the movement. Officers of the new organization are credited with saying that it was formed not so much for the purpose of obtaining anything as to prevent legislative and executive action detrimental to the interests of those in the civil service. There is evidence enough, apparently, to show that the real purpose of the new association is the creation of a force that may, of course, be employed for worthy purposes, and that may be employed for purposes of a decidedly questionable character.

One of the leaders, for instance, has voiced very positive opposition to the so-called Goethals police bills, intended to lift the New York city police force once and for all out of the reach and influence of the baser sort of politics. Objection is raised also to the rules that forbid firemen and policemen from taking part in political campaigns. It seems to be held by some of the promoters of the central body project that civil service employees should be granted a great

deal more latitude in the matter of partizan activity than they are allowed at present.

This, we believe, is dangerous ground, not only for the civil service employees who may take it, but for the public which they are employed to serve. One of the principal and among the strongest objections raised against the adoption of the civil service system at the beginning was that it would encourage the formation of an official class, and one that might in time become insolent. The people who held to this opinion were not altogether opposed to reforms in the public service; what they most opposed was the long or permanent tenure features of the system, with their tendency to separate the interests of civil servants from those of the people in general.

We take it that the civil service employees of New York, or of any part of the United States, whether they be federal, state or municipal, will not care to see confirmation of the early misgivings of some very far-sighted people. The public employees of the country, taken altogether, constitute a legion. It would, we feel sure, be a great mistake for them to attempt to set themselves or their interests apart. Those who are going into the New York federated council of civil service employees may have no intention of doing this, but it is, nevertheless, the direction in which such an organization is calculated to lead them, especially if dominated by designing and unscrupulous persons. The civil service employees would better adhere closely to the mass of the people from which they are drawn. They have, as we view the matter, no privileges or responsibilities or even grievances that are not common to other citizens.

Latin-American Hotel Opportunities

THE traveling public of the present discriminates when it comes to seeking comfort in hotel accommodations, and this applies to South and Central America as well as to the United States and other lands. On account, perhaps, of a somewhat restricted number of visitors in times past, hotels in even the leading cities of the principal countries south of the Rio Grande have not been regarded as up to the mark, but Buenos Aires now furnishes an example of up-to-date hotel keeping, with one establishment as excellently equipped as the best found anywhere. Other hotels there are in the Argentine capital that answer present-day requirements, while in Rio de Janeiro also there has been a decided improvement in the direction of service for travelers.

That it is not necessary to go to the extreme in order to furnish suitable hotel accommodations in some of the smaller cities of Latin America is vouched for by an expert investigator and champion of opportunities for the young man in South and Central America, who told the southern commercial congress at its recent gathering, what had come to his notice as regards the vocation of the bonifance in the southlands. This speaker said that Cartago, in Costa Rica, furnished a fine illustration of what may be accomplished with a little money and with progressive ideas. A Frenchman in that place has had constructed, of corrugated iron, a one-story hotel. The land was cheap, and the hotel occupies a large area with flowers growing in profusion all about. The rooms are severely plain, but that need not mean discomfort in the tropics. A French chef presides over the kitchen, and the service is pronounced excellent.

In considering the opportunities for going into the hotel business in Latin America, in the opinion of the authority referred to, it is well to remember that the tastes of the Latin people and of the Anglo-Saxon are different. It will take considerable study to learn what will please the native and what will satisfy the tourist. But a modern hotel in any of the less crowded South and Central American communities may soon become the center of attraction of that place, and where many people now are eager to find opportunity for success in the growing republics of the south no doubt a number would find it profitable to open hotels, and hotels that should aim first to give satisfaction.

Model City Charter for the Future

IN HIS annual address before the National Municipal League, at the convention of that body in Baltimore last week, the president of the organization said that such strides had been made in the evolution of municipal government in the United States that the program and model city charter drawn by the league fifteen years ago had been outstripped and outgrown, and that it now became necessary to consider an altogether new line of procedure in this connection. In harmony with this announcement, the committee on municipal program later in the session presented a partial report in the form of sections dealing with the council, the city manager and the civil service and efficiency board. Cognizance is, of course, taken of the development of the commission plan in its various phases.

Under the new program, or in the new model city charter, it is proposed by the committee to make the city manager chief executive of the community. He is to be chosen by the council solely on the basis of his fitness for the position, and he need not be a resident of the city or of the state. It is proposed that he be held subject to removal by the council. Six administrative departments are provided for, each to be headed by a director appointed by the city manager. The directors will be responsible to the city manager for the conduct of their departments, and may be removed by him at any time. In the new plan the title of mayor is preserved, but it will be applied to the chairman of the council, an elective body that is to serve four years, subject to recall. A civil service and efficiency board, to consist of three members, is to be appointed by the council, and is to be clothed with authority to make, promulgate and when necessary, amend rules for the appointment, promotion, transfer, reinstatement, suspension and removal of city officials and employees. Members of this board are subject to removal on charges.

It will be seen, when compared with what we have already published on the subject, that the Dayton charter has been taken in large part as a model for the league's plan. Both may be credited with meritorious features, both may be criticized on practically the same ground, namely, that while they undertake to reduce municipal administration to an exact business system, they leave it barren of sentiment, thereby taking the risk of inviting as a substitute for civic enthusiasm what may easily become popular indifference and apathy. The leaning, as we see it, is too pronouncedly toward the strictly practical, the mechanical, the material. This is a common failing of reform movements, a common defect in the so-called uplift, and it accounts for reactionary tendencies in popular thought that might be avoided if harmless human aspirations and not altogether unworthy human emotions were oftener given consideration.

Educating an Intellectual Aristocracy

REMARKS by President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College, at a recent conference of the presidents of New England colleges, may be misinterpreted. He is no less insistent than in the past that amplest opportunity shall be provided for all students to get as much as they can from the college course, and that the officials shall exact from all students conformity to certain standards of scholarship and prescribed, tested forms of study, instruction and examination. The radicalism of his address was in its contention that the college, while laying this broad foundation of training for all its students, also must have a selective standard, whereby the gifted few, the intellectually brilliant, the outstanding men of the institution can be given facilities for progressive acquisition of knowledge and culture; and this through direct contacts with teachers such as are not open to the rank and file, and by intensive work among themselves in groups admission to which is an honor and is determined by ability.

This is a note that has been sounded insistently by reformers in connection with secondary school education during the last decade. The "retarding" effect on individual pupils of a curriculum and a teaching program geared for the average "child" has been set forth, and has been held accountable for much of the drabness and dulling uniformity of school experience, and for the minimum of interest in intellectual affairs and in scholarship characteristic of work in college and university. Consequently in the more progressive communities of the United States there have been modifications of curricula and alterations of systems of teaching and promotion; and children of superior mentality and endowed with quickness of perception and independence of thought have been given opportunity to proceed at their own rate through the classes toward the goal of a completed course.

President Hyde's utterance indicates that the leaven of the same conservation idea is at work in the college world. The few as well as the many are to be considered hereafter. Equality of opportunity is no longer to be confounded with equality of ability. To adopt a railroading simile, used by President Hyde, express trains as well as local trains are to be run, and the former may have parlor and dining car accommodations. In short, the educational institution is to recognize formally what always has been recognized informally, namely, that collegians differ much qualitatively considered; and hence they deserve difference of treatment pedagogically considered. Of course the intention is to limit the differences distinctly to this realm, and not to have the new system in any way make the college an aristocracy, save intellectually. Can it be done? The answer given to this phase of the problem by colleges now experimenting with the new plan, will be carefully scrutinized ere the plan is accepted generally and unreservedly.

New Orleans Liberates Its Resources

THAT which is generally believed of the whole country's relief from financial stringency through the operation of the federal reserve banking system, it would seem, is about to be realized to a peculiar degree in New Orleans, through the operation of certain amendments to the constitution of Louisiana which were referred to the people and were adopted at the recent election. Two of these amendments, it appears, will give freedom to money that heretofore has been bound by taxation, making possible the carrying on of public enterprises and the financing of private industrial undertakings of the greatest value to New Orleans, to the state and to the entire lower Mississippi valley. A third amendment clears the way for the canalization of New Orleans after the manner of Amsterdam, and provides in addition for the opening of the main line of the intercoastal canal through New Orleans at its intersection with the Mississippi river, and for the creation of warehouse and factory sites along the water frontage in sufficient number to prevent monopolization of such privileges at any time in the future.

Home capital should now be encouraged as never before to enter into home projects; as for outside capital, it is naturally attracted to communities in which, everything else being equal, it finds freedom in investment. Under the restrictions which are now set aside in New Orleans by the fundamental law, local money heretofore had been diverted to other parts of the country.

We do not believe that New Orleans is placing too high a value on the prospective consequences of the adoption of the amendments referred to, or that its expectations run too high in anticipation of a period of redevelopment and expansion. New Orleans is one of the great natural ports of the United States, one of the main gateways to the great central valley of the nation; it needs only to furnish the facilities required and exacted by modern commerce and transportation, and to make these as accessible as possible to all comers, in order to become a trade entrepot of the first order.

Fraternization by Academies of Letters

THIS year's session of the American Academy of Arts and Letters has marked the beginning of a new era in its history. Indorsed by the President of the United States, who is one of its members, and praised by the President of the French republic in his credentials to M. Brioux as delegate from the French Academy, it has met under circumstances of unusual distinction. Nor is it easy to overrate the importance of the mission of fraternity on which the French dramatist came from the ancient to the new academy. It was planned for and agreed upon long before the war began, and it has its justification in the natural affinities of organizations constituted in a similar way. So it cannot be misinterpreted by any critic as a post-bellum bit of tactics. Nevertheless it will attract attention to a greater extent than it might have done otherwise, just because at present the interrelations of men of letters, artists and the like, are in some countries so different from those reflected in the words of M. Brioux and of William Dean Howells at the first fraternization of the two academies.

In the specific message concerning his art which the French playwright brought, the American public, we think, will not find much reason for dissent. Against tyranny in all its forms the people of the western democracy are arrayed; and their own playwrights have not been slow of late years to follow M. Brioux in craftsmanship dedicated to abolition of injustice. It is most fortunate that France just at this time of plasticity and swift evolution of the dramatic art in the United States, has sent a playwright who conceives of the theater as an agent for civic betterment, and who, to quote Mr. Howells, uses his art "for truth's sake, for justice's sake."